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HOUGHTON CENTENNIAL

SOUVENIR HISTORY AND PROGRAM

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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WITH SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO



Dr. James Fisher

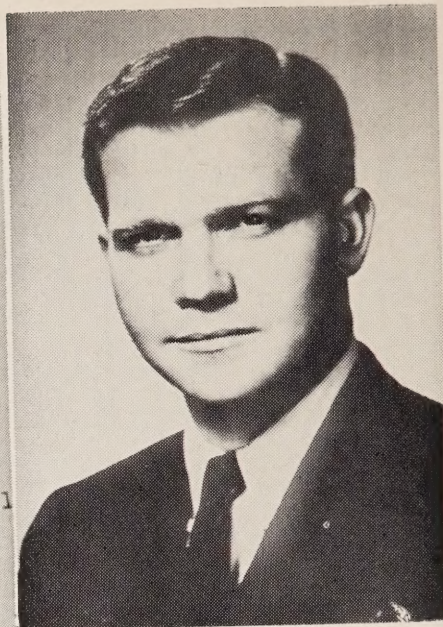
*who has contributed much to the
education and history of Houghton.*



STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

JOHN B. SWAINSON
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1915



Mr. Carlos B. Wenberg, President
Village of Houghton
Houghton, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wenberg:

It is a real pleasure for me to join in spirit with the residents of Houghton as they celebrate the Centennial of the founding of their wonderful Village in our Copper Country.

Please serve as my personal representative and extend to all the people of Houghton and the many Centennial visitors my warmest personal greetings.

Houghton has a romantic and important history. It has made great contributions to the economy of our State and the nation. It offers its people and tourists the grandeur of some of Michigan's greatest scenery. Whoever visits it comes away with a new feeling of pride in our great State of Michigan.

May this Centennial observance be most pleasant for you and all of your people.

With sincere best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Swainson
Governor



The Village of Houghton in 1861 — Viewed from the north shore of Portage Lake

TO THESE SHORES THEY CAME — *And Now, A Century Has Passed!*

by Arthur Nancarrow and Elizabeth H. Vivian

In 1845, attracted by fur trading and natural resources, Ransom Shelden arrived in the area which was to become known throughout the world as the Copper Country of Michigan. In 1852 together with Mr. C. C. Douglass, who had purchased the land where Houghton stands, located within the limits of the village he erected on the shore of Portage Lake at the foot of Isle Royale Street the first building known as Shelden's Store. This became the nucleus of a rapidly growing settlement, which was later surveyed and platted by Ernest F. Pletsehke.

On November 4, 1861, the Village of Houghton was incorporated with a population of 854. A month later, the first village election was held with 185 votes cast. The first officers were William Rainey, president; John Atwood, clerk, and William Harris, treasurer.

Shortly after, a volunteer fire department "equal to the best in this section" was formed with Mr. Richard M. Hoar in charge. The first fire engine purchased was the last improved hand engine used in Detroit. In 1872 a steam fire engine with 2,500 feet of hose was bought. There were 85 active firemen. Thus from the very beginning our village was properly equipped

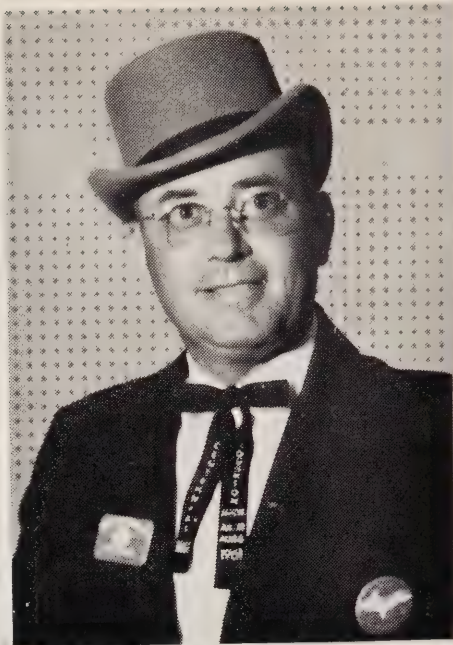
to fight fires with water and equipment "in the wildest defiance of destroying flames." The fire hall, erected in 1861, together with the town hall, and later the present fire hall with horses on the ground floor, fire engines on the main floor, and classes of the old Michigan School of Mines on the second floor, was the center of activity and interest, especially for the youngsters.

Very shortly the churches were established and were flourishing institutions. There was the St. Ignatius

H O U G H T O N
M I C H I G A N
1 8 6 1 - - 1 9 6 1

Catholic Church, whose original edifice was completed in 1859 under the Rev. Dennis O'Neil, the first pastor. The Methodists, who had taken steps to erect a church on August 20, 1857, were established in their present location on Montezuma Street. In 1861 the Trinity Episcopal Church, which had been partially built and erected in Hancock, was ferried across Portage Lake and moved to its present site on the corner of Montezuma and Pewabic.

In this year a company was organized and they opened and widened Portage River entrance so that the



Friends & Relatives

We, the trustees of the Village of Houghton, wish to extend a hearty welcome to all our Centennial visitors. We especially want to welcome back our former residents who will be taking time out from a busy life to return once more to the "old home town".

To all who gave of their time and talent through the first century of Houghton's history, we humbly appreciate.

We are proud of our first One hundred Years and hope in some small way that the Village Council of 1961 can help start the next century so that Houghton will always be a grand place to live and raise our families.

Charles B. Wenner

Charles B. Wenner,
President



The Village of Houghton in 1961 — the center of county government, and home of Michigan Tech

larger boats on the Great Lakes could enter Portage Lake. This brought additional commerce and business to the growing community.

In 1864 the old Rock School was built to house the ever increasing number of children. They were very much interested in the steam heating system in this building. This building was torn down in 1899 and replaced by a new high school, completed in 1900.

The Mineral Range Railroad built a narrow gauge railroad from Hancock to Calumet in 1871 which further increased the activity of this community. Along the line of transportation the Ship Canal at the west end of Portage Lake was constructed. It was started in 1868 and completed in 1873. This now gave steamboats a through passage to Duluth and saved a few hundred miles of travel around the Keweenaw point.

It was in 1876 that the population decided that a bridge across Portage Lake between Houghton and Hancock was needed. It was built of wood and had a swing draw in the center to allow boats to pass through.

In 1880 the Lake Superior Native Copper Works was established. They specialized in making sheet copper and in stamping out copper bottoms for various kitchen utensils. This was a well paying enterprise.

In 1882 the first telephone exchange was erected with 100 telephones in the county. The railroad had now reached L'Anse and to connect with it an overland line was organized. Two trips were made each week to haul mail, passengers, and freight. The equipment consisted of three mail, express and passenger coaches, 104 freight wagons or sleighs depending on the weather, 100 men and 238 horses.

Land values jumped from \$10.00-\$12.00 per acre to \$100-\$200 in the first 25 years. In 37 years, Houghton County became the wealthiest county in Michigan and in production of copper, Houghton County stood unrivaled before the world.

The first school building in East Houghton was built in 1875 with Mr. Allen Rees as the first teacher. This building was destroyed by fire and the present Jay A. Hubbell building was erected. It is now owned by the Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

In 1880 the Rand Air Compressor for drilling was introduced for mine work. This drill relieved the old



The Old Douglass House

JOHN B. BENNETT
12th Dist. Michigan

Home Address:
ONTONAGON

COMMITTEE
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARY
MARGARET J. ROBINSON

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 19, 1961

Mr. Carlos B. Wenberg, President
Village of Houghton
Houghton, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wenberg:

I wish to extend my congratulations and best wishes on the celebration of Houghton's Centennial, July 30 to August 6 of this year.

The Village of Houghton is one of the oldest and finest communities in Northern Michigan and all of the people of the area are proud of its achievements. It is our fervent hope that it will endure and continue to progress during the coming century.

Best wishes to you, the Village Council, and all of the people in Houghton County.

Sincerely,

JOHN B. BENNETT
Member of Congress
12th District - Michigan

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.
June 21, 1961

Honorable Carlos Wenberg
President of Houghton
Houghton, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wenberg:

I am happy to take this opportunity to congratulate all the residents of the Village of Houghton on its first Centennial. My wish for you is that the next one hundred years will be ones of happiness and achievement for the people that call Houghton their home.

Sincerely,

Pat. McNamara
PAT. MCNAMARA, U.S.S.



The Portage Ship Canal made an island of the Keweenaw Peninsula.

method of hand drilling where three men worked in a team, two with sledge hammers and one man holding the drill. This drill increased the output of all mines where used.

The Michigan College of Mines was established by an Act of Legislature in 1885. The College was opened on September 15, 1886. The establishment was due to the effort of Mr. Jay A. Hubbell who also donated some of the land where the college now stands.

A survey for the Copper Range Railroad was made in 1900. Calumet and Hecla stock was listed at \$890.00 per share. Some years previous, it was listed at \$15.00 per share and no buyers could be found.

For the original settlers of this area, the closest mail facilities were located at Portage Entry, but on May 22, 1852, the postoffice was established in Houghton with

William W. Henderson as the first postmaster. Headquarters were in Sheldon's store.

Increased traffic and expanding business made the erection of hotels necessary. The best and the leading one among them was the Douglass House, whose stockholders had organized in September, 1860, with \$9,500 subscribed. A large frame structure three stories high with verandas extending across the front of each story was erected on the present site. Soon after it was built, the company surrendered all claims upon the property to private hands. It was well patronized by the "health and pleasure tourists" during the warm season of summer.

There was the Butterfield Hotel farther up the slope, and Miller's Hotel, costing \$15,000, located in the western section on Sheldon Street. This was a frame



Early business section scenes. Paving and parking problems were unknown.

CONGRATULATIONS

to the

VILLAGE OF HOUGHTON

on its 100th Anniversary

1861—1961

We are proud to have served the financial
needs of the community for 96 years

Houghton National Bank

1865-1961

Member of

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



The first bridge.

structure, 45 feet front by 100 feet deep. It was five stories high; the front part occupied the site of a log house, built in 1854 by William Young and Jacob Young for a boarding house.

In the growing community schools, banks, drug stores, manufacturing enterprises, and an exceedingly healthy number of small boarding houses and saloons were constructed.

The First National Bank was organized in May, 1865, with a capital of \$160,000. Ransom Shelden was the first president and John Chassell, the first cashier.

The A. Haas Brewery, erected in 1859, produced 500 barrels per year. By 1879 it had a capacity of 6,000 barrels.

Another flourishing enterprise was the Portage Lake Mining Gazette established in June, 1859, by J. R. Devereaux as proprietor and editor. In 1870 the Daily Mining Gazette, under the tutelage of William G. Rice, supplied the villagers with important news of the day and became the leading newspaper in the district.

By 1876 a toll bridge across Portage Lake was constructed to expedite traffic and communication with prosperous communities on the northern side of the lake. This transportation link helped to make Houghton the center of culture, education, government, and industry in the area.

Another means of transportation was the old tramway, which was located on the east side of Portage Street. Built by Captain Hoar in 1859, it was two miles long and led from the Isle Royale Mine to Portage Lake. The rails were made of wood with an iron band fastened on top. This tramway had the distinction of being the first to be built south of Portage Lake.

One of the unusual signs seen at this time was found on the Obenhoff Meat Market. Hanging under a very highly polished pair of horns, the sign read—"My meat is good, my scales are just, I pay for my cattle and cannot live on trust."

In 1900 the Houghton County Street Railway was incorporated. Street cars ran from Houghton to Calumet and from Calumet to Lake Linden.

During the winter of 1903-1904 the old Armory, which was situated where the Library now stands, collapsed under an extra heavy fall of snow. This Armory was the scene of many a happy dance and social party. There were also many road shows which played here. The Armory was the home of Company G, Michigan Light Infantry.

In 1906 John A. Doelle became School Superintendent. At the time of his coming there were five build-



Houghton's early Post Office.



Which combination makes the good cup of coffee?

Coffee beans from different regions vary widely in flavor and aroma. It's not any one *kind* of bean that makes great coffee or how many kinds. It's the *combination*. And unless the blend is right, nothing anyone can do will bring out flavor or aroma that isn't there in the first place.

We insist on a blend that produces an extra rich and deeply satisfying cup of coffee. Strong but not bitter. Aromatic. Dark and clear in color. To achieve this, our experts travel thousands of miles, testing and selecting coffees from all around the world.

Coffee is our business — our only business. We get tremendous pleasure out of making it. We're sure your customers will get as much pleasure when they drink it. Won't you join us—in a *good cup of coffee*?

Gray Hills *Leslie Hills*
Ruben Hills *Herbert Hills*
Austin Hills

INSTANT OR GROUND

HILLS BROS



MICHIGAN COLLEGE
OF MINES ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

ings in the district. This grew to 13 buildings in a few years due to the increased population in the outlying districts. Through the efforts of Mr. Doelle the Agricultural School bearing his name was built at Otter Lake (Tapiola). It was the first of its kind in Michigan. Mr. Doelle resigned February 1, 1923.

During the summer of 1906 the Old Trinity Church was torn down to make room for a new building. The cornerstone was laid in 1907. First services were held

in the basement in 1908. The first services held in the beautiful new church were held on Easter Sunday, 1910. Around the Chancel are beautiful wood carvings of the Life of Christ which are the work of Mr. Alois Lang, a nephew of the Oberammergau "Christus".

In July of 1913 the biggest strike in the history of this community was called by the copper miners. It was long and costly and was finally settled in April, 1914. During part of the summer the National Guard



A proud company before the Fire Hall.

CONGRATULATIONS

to

all

Residents of the Village of Houghton

on

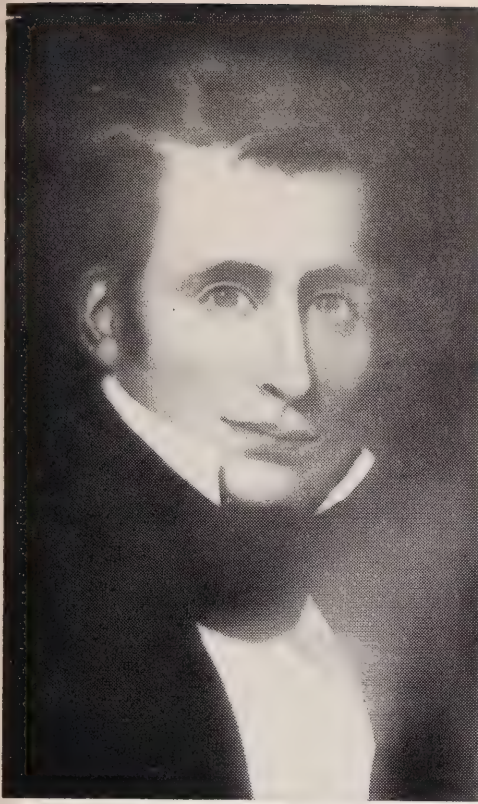
the occasion

of

your

CENTENNIAL

Copper Range Company



The name of Douglass Houghton, Michigan's first State Geologist, is perpetuated not only in the name of the Village of Houghton but in the County of which the symbol is this Court House.

of Michigan was called in to preserve law and order.

On November 24, 1916 the Methodist Church was destroyed by fire. The ashes were hardly cool when this energetic congregation started plans for the rebuilding of their church.

On January 24, 1917 the Old Michigan House, long a historical marker at the corner of Shelden and Portage streets, was torn down to make room for the new Post Office Building. It was not until November 27, 1924, however, that this new post office was placed in operation.

In June, 1917 the Houghton Chamber of Commerce was organized.

When the United States declared war on Germany in April, 1917, the Houghton Company of Michigan National Guard was mustered into service almost immediately. A battalion of engineers was recruited and partially trained on the M.C.M.&T. campus. The first group of drafted men left for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, about the middle of September. There was a special train out of the Copper Country to handle this first group of draft soldiers.

During the night of November 9, 1922 fire destroyed the Houghton High School. It burned out the interior of the building so completely that only the four walls were left standing. All equipment was lost.

In reviewing the growth of the village there are many familiar names. Among them—just to mention

a few—were M. Van Orden, proprietor of the Houghton Lime Kiln; James R. Dee, manager of the Western Union; R. R. Goodell, representative of St. Mary's Canal Company; A. Krellwitz, village treasurer; Jay A. Hubbell, Representative in Congress from the Ninth District of Michigan; Frank A. Douglass, postmaster; James Edwards, civil engineer, instrumental in building the bridge; and numerous others. Today these names are seen on buildings and streets and serve to recall the fabulous past of the pioneer settlers who braved the wilds of a new land to establish the Village of Houghton.

Fascinating stories are associated with the development of Houghton. At the beginning it was claimed that "only thieves, crooks, murderers, and Indians" lived in the village. Consequently there are numerous tales which today can be called "the legends of the community." It is a fact that Grandmother Ann Major had her freshly baked pies stolen by the Indians when her back was turned. Another pioneer resented all progress and was well known because he used his gun to safeguard his property. A prominent business man who had quarreled with his business associates threatened revenge by coming back to haunt them. He accomplished this on the day he was buried. The hearse door opened, the casket stood on end, and he faced his pallbearers, who were thoroughly frightened.

An interesting incident happened in the home of

Martin B. O'Connor

d/b/a

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Houghton, Michigan

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Houghton, Michigan

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In the 1900's, the Village acquired the "modern" look, with automobiles and street cars mixing in with old-time parades.

Mr. Waldrun, which was located across the street from the present postoffice. This building was below the top of the street so much that one could enter the upper floor from the sidewalk if he wished. To quote: "One of our prominent citizens on his way home after partaking of quite a few of Pike's Triple X he took a shear to the left and before he could righten himself he went through the window and landed on the supper table. So after this there was erected a board railing on this walk."

There was a note of great excitement on November 28, 1922 when word was received that four prisoners had escaped from Marquette prison. They were traced heading up this way. Sheriff Paul Hogan thought he could stop them in Chassell but they were exceeding speed limits in their stolen car and the chase started. In Houghton they turned down toward the lake and abandoned the car. After a long search with half of Houghton helping they were finally found hiding in the tug, "Nellie Cotton", which was tied up in winter quarters at the Joseph Croze dock. They were taken back to Marquette the next day.

These tales handed down in families by word of mouth keep alive the activities and experiences of the early pioneers.



Tug Rogers and scow operating as ferry when bridge was toppled by the Northern Wave in 1905.

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MEN'S WEAR

SINCE

1883

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610 Shelden Ave.

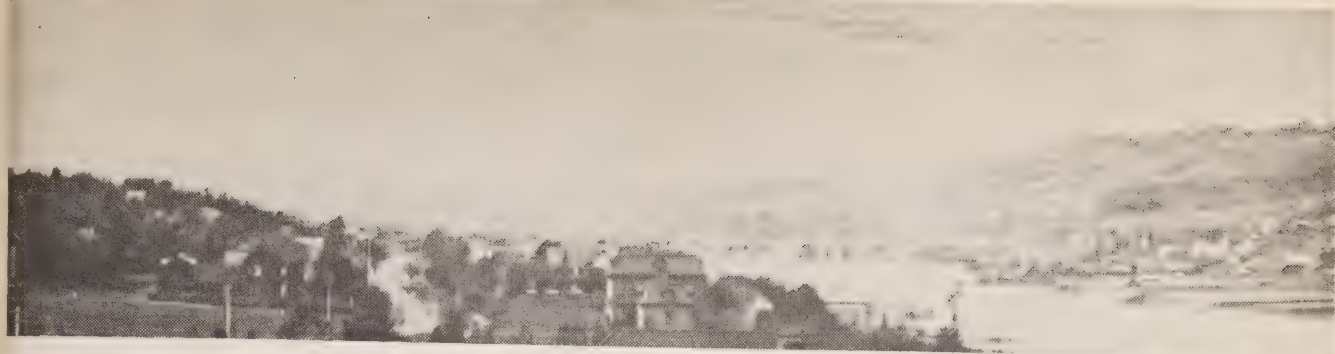
Houghton, Michigan

SIGN OF
GOOD
TASTE



Coca Cola Bottling Co.

Hancock, Michigan



Villages sprang up on these shores long after prehistoric copper miners had vanished from the scene.

PREHISTORIC MINERS PRECEDED WHITE MAN'S DISCOVERIES

by Irving S. Edwards

When white men began to explore the copper region of Lake Superior they found evidence of crude copper miners who for hundreds of years had come to the area during the summer months to mine for copper. Apparently they traded their copper and copper artifacts to the south in the winter. Lake Superior copper has been found in the southern states along the natural waterways leading from the source of native copper into the south.

The first discovery and record of this ancient mining was made by Samuel O. Knapp in the Ontonagon District. At the time, 1848-49, he was superintendent of the Minnesota Mining Company. He found artificial excavations, numerous stone hammers, displaced masses of copper and abundant proof that a race of copper miners had worked over the area extensively for many years prior to the advent of recorded history. In the early 1860's scientists from the Smithsonian Institute came to the area to study this evidence of prehistoric mining. They found the ancient marks distributed from Copper Harbor to Ontonagon. They located their findings on a map and wrote a monograph on their study. Indians living in the area when the white man first came in the early 1600's had no knowledge of the ancient miners.

The first account of the Lake Superior copper region was published by Lagarde in Paris, France, in 1639. He reported more than 300 years ago, "there are mines of copper which might be made profitable if there were inhabitants and workmen who would labor faithfully".

This was followed by other reports of mineral wealth in the Lake Superior region by the Jesuit priests who came to bring Christianity to the Indians, by the explorers who sought a short route to the Near-East, and by the fur traders and adventurers who sought personal fame and fortune.

These early missionaries and explorers found their way to the Great Lakes region in the very heart of the continent 1,000 miles from the Atlantic by pushing their boats up the St. Lawrence River to the junction of the Ottawa River and up the Ottawa to its headwaters; thence by portage and river into Lake Huron from which they had a waterway leading into the other lakes and the middlewest.

Alexander Henry, an English fur trader, reported that in 1765 he visited the Ontonagon River and was impressed by "the remarkable amount of virgin copper he saw along its banks." In 1771 the first attempt at copper mining was made under his direction. A mine



Civilization crowded out the primitive.

W

*e are proud to participate in
Houghton's Centennial celebration
as our company has rendered
insurance service during the entire
life of the village.*



Established 1858



FRANK A. DOUGLASS AGENCY, INC.

F. D. SEEBER, *President*
D. J. BORSUM, *Sec.-Treas.*
R. D. BORSUM, *Solicitor*

324 Shelden Avenue

HOUGHTON —o— MICHIGAN



The era of King Copper had begun—an exciting era that was to last for a century.

was driven into the bank of the Ontonagon in the fall. In the spring the clay into which the mine was sunk caved in and the project was abandoned.

In 1821 H. R. Schoolcraft, who was a member of the Lewis Cass expedition into the Great Lakes region, published his observations as mineralogist and geologist of the party. It remained for Dr. Douglass Houghton, state geologist for Michigan, to explore the Upper Peninsula. His report to the state legislature finally stirred up national and international interest in the mineral wealth of the area.

A treaty was made with the Indians in 1843 which settled the question of titles and made it possible for prospectors to go ahead. Governmental control was provided by the appointment of a special agent for the Lake Superior mines at Copper Harbor in 1843.

On March 15, 1844, senators and representatives of this state met in Washington. They sent a letter to the Hon. William Wilkins, Secretary of War, which read in part as follows, "By the 2nd article of the treaty of Pointe with the Chippewa Indians of Mississippi and Lake Superior ratified at the last session of Congress, it was provided that the Indians shall enjoy the right of hunting on the ceded territory with the other usual

privileges of occupancy until required to remove by the president of the United States." The letter also noted that the ceded territory was located on the south shore of Lake Superior and that it "abounded in ores of copper and other metals," and that the public attention was deeply engaged in exploration in the district with the view to eventually mining there. They stated that, as a matter of expediency, the president should soon give notice referred to in the article of the treaty and "*that a military post be established at some proper point within that district of the country . . .*"

On March 21, 1844, General Brady at Detroit was ordered to establish a "Military post at or within Copper Mine Harbor in the State of Michigan on the southern shore of Lake Superior." The post provided military government for the area until such time as organized civil government was ready to take over.

In the spring of 1845, a grand rush of speculators, capitalists, and miners overran the region. Mining permits covered the country and mining was in progress at Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, Copper Harbor, near the forks of the Ontonagon River and at Portage Lake. The era of King Copper had begun.

1861

1961

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on your 100th birthday



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Best Wishes to the

VILLAGE OF HOUGHTON

on their 100th Birthday

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Coast-to-Coast

Jim and Erwin Isaacson, Props.

— Hancock —

Upper Peninsula's Largest Dairy

BANCROFT'S

salute the

VILLAGE OF HOUGHTON

on its

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



The Old Rock School.

EDUCATION followed industry to the frontier

by Bernard F. Gaffney

In 1856, four years after the first settlers came to the south shore of Portage Lake to the area now known as Houghton, the first school in the Copper Country was organized. Miss Jane Smith of Algonac, Michigan, taught classes in a one-room log building about 600 feet south of the present Catholic Church. There were about twenty pupils in attendance. It lasted one year. In 1857, a school was opened in a building at the corner of Franklin and Shelden Streets, again with about twenty pupils in attendance.

From 1857 on, the history of education in Houghton coincides with the story of education in Portage Township, for on April 11, 1857, School District No. 1 of Portage Township was organized. On March 12, 1858, a deed to a parcel of land at the southeast corner of South and Portage Streets was secured by the School

District. This was the same site on which the original log school building stood. A new building was constructed and classes moved from the building at Franklin and Shelden in January, 1859. The building burned the first year but was immediately rebuilt on the same site. This building continued in use until the "Rock School" was built.

In 1861 there was one school building in Houghton and one in Hurontown. People were dissatisfied with the condition of the schools. Classes were crowded, teachers not of first class, and salaries were poor; yet the Superintendent of Public Instruction wrote in his annual report, "As far as has come to the knowledge of the visiting inspectors of the District Schools, the general condition of the school in regard to order, morals, behavior, progress in scholarship, and attendance is good."

The population of Houghton continued to increase, and with this increase the number of children requiring schooling increased. There was a succession of teachers from 1859 to 1865. Rarely did a teacher stay more than one year. By 1864 the annual report states that the number of children between the ages of 5 and 20 was 587 with 516 in attendance. There were eight teachers in the district.

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VILLAGE OF HOUGHTON
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Houghton, Michigan

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South Range, Michigan

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Houghton, Michigan

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Cabled Television*

Service Shop
C L E A N E R S
Ed. Rousseau, Prop.
First in Quality Since 1922
Hancock, Michigan



The Sandstone School.

In October of 1864 a contract was let for the construction of the "Rock School". The building was to cost between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars and was to have "nine large rooms and several smaller ones for various purposes."

By the fall of 1865 the schools were in such a crowded condition that classes were held in various buildings in town. Mr. W. P. Sidman, a graduate of Albion College, was engaged as the first Superintendent of Portage Township School District No. 1, for, in September of 1863, the school inspectors had organized School District No. 1 of Portage Township into "one graded and high school district."

The school building near the Catholic Church was used for the primary grades; the grammar grades were housed in a building on Sheldon Street; and the basement of the old Episcopal Church was used for the high school.

In January of 1867 all grades moved into the new Rock School. The first class completed the required work in 1867. They were not called graduates nor did they receive diplomas. They had no special exercises to mark the occasion.

In 1875 School District No. 2 of Portage Township was organized, and a school was built in East Houghton on College Avenue on the site of the present Jay A. Hubbell School, now owned and operated by the Michigan College of Mining and Technology. This district operated with one building until 1903 when District No. 2 was dissolved and the area again became a part of District No. 1, which then included all of Portage Township.

In 1875 the first graduating class of District No. 1 consisted of six members. There has been a yearly graduation since that time. By 1890 the course of study had been fairly well standardized; there were twelve grades divided into four primary, four grammar and four high school units.

The High School had two courses of study, Scientific and English, which were so arranged as to be preparatory to similar courses at the University of Michigan. A good library of 1,200 selected volumes and over 150 volumes of suitable reference material was housed in the building.

As the population of the village and township continued to increase, the buildings were again overcrowded. The Rock School was condemned as unsound, and the board of education decided to remove the building. The class of 1899 was the last to graduate from the Rock School. As soon as school closed in June, work on the removal of the Rock School was begun. A fine new building was constructed which was ready for occupancy in April, 1900.

The excellence of Portage Township School District No. 1 was recognized by the University of Michigan in 1893 when the University inspectors placed the high school on the approved list. In 1903, it was approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In 1906 Mr. John A. Doelle became Superintendent. At that time there were five school buildings in use in the district: Central, East, Huron, Pilgrim, and Elo. Mr. Doelle was determined that an education be placed within the reach of every child in the district, and by

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The present high school.

the time he left the district thirteen schools were in operation: Central or the High School building, East or Jay A. Hubbell building, West or Douglass Houghton building, Hurontown, Dodgeville, Isle Royale, Stamp Mill School, Pilgrim, Suo, Otter Lake School, Askel, Elo, and South West Elo. Thus when Mr. Doelle resigned and left the district every child was within comparatively short walking distance from a school. The faculty was comprised of 68 teachers.

Largely through the efforts of Mr. Doelle, Act. No. 226 of the Public Acts was passed by the State Legislature in 1917. This act provided for the establishment of Rural Agricultural Schools by the consolidation of three or more rural schools in any Township or School District and provided State Aid for the maintenance thereof.

The John A. Doelle Agricultural School at Tapiola was the first such school so organized in the state of Michigan.

By 1917 the Central Building had become extremely crowded. There were 340 students in the high school. The academic course of study provided for four years of English, three of German, four of Latin, three of Science, and four of Mathematics. An excellent Commercial department with three instructors prepared students for positions in industry and in offices of Houghton.

In 1921 the Central Building was destroyed by fire and construction started immediately on the present building which was opened in 1923 with virtually the same curriculum. In 1929 the original John A. Doelle school was destroyed by fire and a new building was

constructed on the same site which was opened in January 1931.

The great depression of the early 1930's, the passage of the 15 mill tax limitation bill, the closing of mines in Portage Township all combined to force economies on the board of education. At the same time the improvement of highways and improvement of snow removal equipment aided the development of bus transportation for children. Gradually the one-room schools were closed and children transported to either the John A. Doelle school or Central in Houghton. In 1930, South West Elo, Pilgrim, and Suo were closed and the children were obliged to attend Central; in 1936 the Huron and Elo schools closed. In 1937 Askel closed and the children were transported to Doelle. In 1953 the last possible consolidation was effected when the Isle Royale school in Dodgeville closed and those children were brought into the Central building.

Thus we round out 100 years of education in Houghton and Portage Township. In 1861 two schools were in operation providing only elementary education for the children of the then sparse population. In 1961 again two schools provide full educational opportunities for all of the children of Portage Township.

* * *

Much of the material for the foregoing History was secured from an article appearing in the Michigan Historical Magazine, Volumes 1 and 2, July-December, 1917-18, written by Miss Florence Paton, former teacher in Portage Township Schools.

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Michigan College of Mines Class of 1908 on a field trip to Champion in 1907.

MICHIGAN TECH —from humble start to international fame

by Dr. James Fisher

Dr. Douglass Houghton, first State Geologist of Michigan, made his report on the Mineral and Geological survey of the Upper Peninsula in 1841.

This report contained the first scientific information on the presence of Copper in the rocks of the Lake Superior Section. The report called attention to the possibilities of the region and resulted in numerous applications for permits to explore for minerals and file claims for mining permits.

By a succession of treaties between the United States and the Chippewas the Indians relinquished their claims to the lands of the Upper Peninsula, the final treaty being signed on March 12, 1845.

This was the signal for the beginning of a wild rush of prospectors to the district and a speculative craze that resulted in the issuing by the War Department of nearly a thousand permits to explore for and mine mineral values. Since travel was easiest by water it was natural that settlements would develop along the shore lines.

The Michigan Mining School had its origin, as most institutions of specialized study have in a particular industrial demand. The demand was a highly keen

and insistent one for scientifically trained men to develop Michigan's mineral resources. The people who migrated to this mineral region, some to prospect, some to mine, some to invest, were practically all without the scientific knowledge needed to locate minerals, extract metals from their ores, and develop the riches which the ground obviously contained. Men possessing such scientific knowledge were not to be found. There was not in the United States a single school that taught mining.

As early as 1861 the Committee on Education in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature had under consideration "A bill establishing a mining school at Houghton, in the County of Houghton". The report of this Committee said "Mining as a business has a distinct and fixed character and cannot be acquired by routine alone. To prosecute it successfully requires an intimate knowledge of geology, mineralogy, mathematics, chemistry, and the physical sciences, besides the practical application of all kinds of mechanical power and a thorough knowledge of the operations carried on in mining in the various countries of the world. The greatest difficulty the companies have to contend with in the mining for copper on Lake Superior has arisen from the want of competent mining engineers to superintend and direct their mining operations. To enable men to fit themselves for this business your Committee believes it is the duty as well as for the best interests of the State to give every encouragement to the formation of such a school as is proposed in the bill reported. Fully appreciating the necessity for such a school your committee reported

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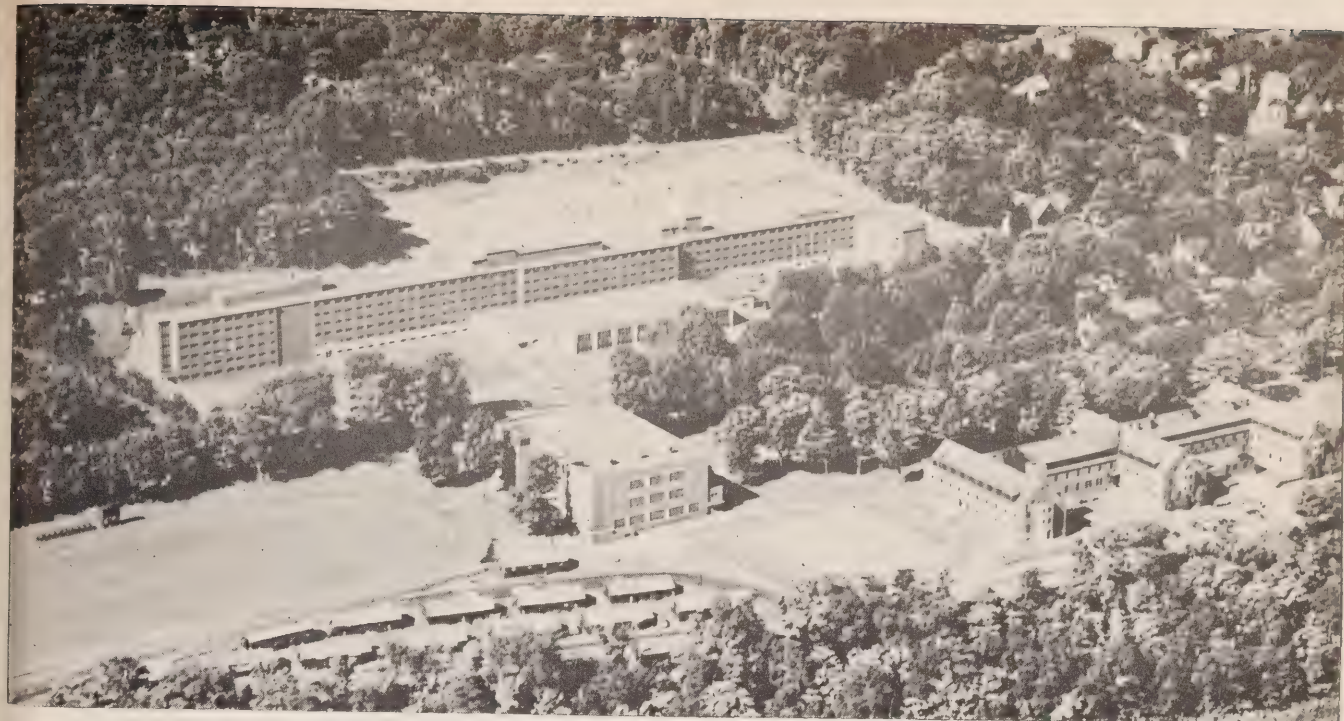
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Michigan Tech's Wadsworth Hall, Sherman Gym, and Douglass Houghton Hall.

back the bill with the recommendation that it pass". The bill did not pass.

In 1867, Hon. John Q. McKernan, Representative in the State Legislature from this section introduced a bill in the House "To establish and maintain a school of mining to be located in the Lake Superior Mining District". This bill was also defeated.

To J. Park Channing, noted mining engineer, credit is due for his efforts in keeping mining men in particular and the public in general awake to the need of such an institution. Bills were introduced periodically but failed to pass until May 1, 1885, when the Michigan Mining School was established by an act of the State Legislature. The bill carried with an appropriation of \$25,000 for the first year and the school opened for the reception of students September 15, 1886.

The Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, who as Senator, was then representing the Upper Peninsula in Lansing, devoted his best energies to securing the passing of the bill and afterwards to aiding in the developing of the school and to assuring its prosperity. The land forming the original campus on which some of the College buildings stand was donated to the State for the purpose by Mr. Hubbell. The first building erected, originally housing the entire institution but now used exclusively by the departments of Mathematics and Physics, is now designated as Hubbell Hall.

The Act of Organization placed the control and management under a board of six members, "not less than four of whom shall be residents of the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, who shall be known

as the Board of Control of the Michigan Mining School and who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Michigan, by and with the consent of the Senate and who shall serve without compensation."

The original Board consisted of James N. Wright, of Calumet, Thomas L. Chadbourne, of Houghton, Alfred Kidder, of Marquette, John Senter of Eagle River, C. H. Cady, of Iron Mountain, and John H. Foster, of Williamstown.

The first meeting of the Board was held at Houghton, July 15, 1885, Mr. Wright was elected President and Mr. Charbourne, secretary. At that meeting it was decided to locate the school at Houghton.

The school has been singularly happy in its location. It is an axiom of modern education that any school which is to obtain the greatest return for the money spent in establishing and maintaining it must be situated in a region which shall present for the daily observation of the student the most extensive and up to date practical applications of the subjects which are taught in the school.

Within easy access are situated several of the largest, deepest and most successful mines in the world. The most powerful machinery ever employed in mining is here and is always available for inspection by the students. The readiness of the companies and their generous attitude in allowing the school free access to their equipment for purposes of instruction constitute assets of inestimable value. In addition to the availability of the copper mines, iron mines are within a few hours

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ride of the school and furnish a most efficient means of illustrating a large part of its teachings.

The Faculty as first organized consisted of three members, Albert Williams, Jr., who was elected Principal of the school and Instructor in Geology and Mining; John D. Hoffman, Instructor in Mathematics and Drawing; and Robert L. Packard, Instructor in Chemistry.

The course of study as originally planned covered two years. During the year twenty-three pupils were enrolled. Seven of these were students doing regular work toward a degree, nine were taking elementary studies preparatory to enrolling in the regular course, and seven were special students in chemistry for a greater or less time according to their opportunities.

The first classes were taught in rooms on the sec-

ond floor and in the basement of the Fire Engine House of the Village of Houghton. Additional rooms were rented for the next two years in the Odd Fellows Hall and in the Light Guard Armory which stood on the site of the present Carnegie Library.

At the close of the first school year Messrs. Williams and Hoffman resigned. Dr. Marshman E. Wadsworth was elected Director. He also served as Professor of Mineralogy, Geology, Petrography and as State Geologist. At the same time R. M. Richards of Houghton was elected Professor of Mining and Engineering.

During the year 1887-1888, twenty-nine regular students were enrolled. The first graduating class, 1888, numbered seven, each one receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. This is the only class in the his-

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First row, left to right: Dale Tussing, Victor Chaput, Jake Weiss, Willard Goodreau, Jeff Fountaine, Armando Villanelli, Clarence Landrie, Joseph Francis, Edward Des Rosiers.

Absent from photo: "Babe" Colombe, Jim Mateir, Jenny and Bill Paavala, Bob Anderson, John Ivanitz, Louis Pastore, Ed Swanson.

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tory of the college that had 100% of the regular students graduate.

Beginning in 1890 the course was changed from two to three years and the degree granted that of Engineer of Mines, the recipient also being entitled to a degree of Bachelor of Science by paying an extra diploma fee. The reason for granting the additional degree was that a Bachelor of Science carried more weight in English speaking countries than a professional engineering degree.

In 1893 the course was again changed, requiring four years to complete. As indicated by the number of new students, the latter change was not a popular one. The average number of new students entered during the years 1890, '91, and '92 was 43. At the beginning of the fall term in 1893, the time when the four year course went into effect, the number of new students was only 17. Consequently it was decided to go back to the three year requirement, each year to have 45 weeks, class and laboratory schedule 50 hours per week, giving the student in three years the equivalent of the normal four years of three terms each. The average number of new students entering at the beginning of the fall terms, '94 and '95, was 46, apparently justifying the return to the three year schedule.

During Dr. Wadsworth's term as Director and President, four buildings were erected and equipped to provide instruction facilities. Science Hall, renamed Hubbell Hall, was completed in 1890 at a cost of \$100,000. In 1890 an Ore Dressing plant was constructed, and in 1892 a Metallurgical and Assay Laboratory added. As the College grew faster than its most optimistic friends had any reason to hope, further room became necessary. During 1894-95 another building, now known as the "Shops Building", was built to accommodate the departments of Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineering. The total school property as inventoried in 1899, when Dr. Wadsworth resigned to accept a position at the University of Pittsburgh, was approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

Dr. Fred Walter McNair succeeded Dr. Wadsworth in 1899 and until his untimely death in a rail wreck June 30, 1924, served the College in that capacity for a quarter of a century. Dr. McNair came to the College as Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the fall of 1893. He previously taught Mathematics at the University of Wisconsin and Michigan Agricultural College. During his term as President he took an active part in National Societies and on Government Committees. His unselfish loyalty to the College and sincerity of purpose were indelibly impressed in the hearts and minds of those who were privileged to know him. The success of the College and its high reputation in the mining world are largely due to his experience as an educator, his high standards, and his devotion.

The Legislature of 1901 provided for a wing to the

Mechanical building and also for two new buildings, one for the departments of Civil and Mining Engineering, the other for the department of Chemistry. These buildings were opened for classes at the beginning of the Fall Term, 1902. The Chemistry building, Koenig Hall, was destroyed by fire in 1920. A new building, also called "Koenig Hall", was built in 1920-21, an addition to take care of the increase in Chemistry courses completed in 1932, and a further addition in 1942 to provide for an extension of courses in Chemical Engineering.

Generous friends of the College joined with the staff and students in providing funds for a building to be used as a College Club-house and Gymnasium. This building was completed in the winter of 1906, was well adapted to serve its dual purpose but designed on the assumption that the enrollment would never exceed 250 students.

A building for the Metallurgy Department was built in 1903 and was destroyed by fire in 1923. When erected in 1925 the new building was probably the best equipped for experimental metallurgy in the country.

The Legislature of 1907 provided for a fire-proof building to house the Library, the Administrative Offices and the Mineral, Geology Museum collections. The building was constructed and occupied in the spring of 1909. It was built on the site of the Jay A. Hubbell residence, "The Highlands". A power plant, erected on the lake shore was put into commission in 1908. It is connected with all main buildings on the campus by concrete service tunnels through which heat and electric power are distributed.

Colleges were faced with new and different problems upon the entrance of our country into the first World War. Realizing their patriotic duty as well as their privilege, there was no hesitancy on the part of the members of the Board of Control of the College in offering the entire equipment of the College, material and mental, for the use of the Federal Government.

In conjunction with Colonel J. P. Peterman of Calumet, representing the State Military Department, the Alumni Association, and the Administration of the College, a battalion of engineers was organized. This organization, consisting of Companies A, B and C, became the first battalion of the 107th Engineers. Company A had as a nucleus the "Calumet Engineers" and went immediately into active service. Companies B and C were housed and trained at the College in the summer of 1917. After the signing of the armistice the Michigan College of Mines Engineers were stationed on the Rhine as part of the famous 32nd Division in the Army of Occupation. The war record of the representatives of the Michigan College of Mines is one of which all friends of the institution may well feel proud.



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Ranger III, the palatial \$1,000,000 passenger vessel plying between Houghton and Isle Royale National Park, whose headquarters are in Houghton. On the high bluff in the background is the campus of Michigan Tech.

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From June 1918, until after the close of the fighting, the College, on behalf of the army, trained detachments of men in mining and drill running. In this training it was greatly assisted by mining companies of the immediate vicinity. The soldiers being trained spent alternate days working underground in the mines and receiving technical and military instruction at the college.

In addition to the M. C. M. Battalion, graduates and former students were to be found in every department of the army and navy. As was to be expected, many Michigan College of Mines men who were not permitted to enter active military, naval or air service, entered into various lines of civilian service and did their share.

Following the death of President McNair, Dr. C. M. Carson, Professor of Chemistry since 1913, was on July 10, 1924, appointed acting president until a permanent president was named. He continued in this capacity until September, 1925, when Dr. Wm. O. Hotchkiss became president. Dr. Hotchkiss came to the College at the solicitation of a large number of alumni who had come to know him and to recognize his ability through his work as a geologist on the Lake Superior Iron Ranges, and as Highway Commissioner of the State of

Wisconsin. With the benefit of his broad engineering experience, his ability as an organizer and his appreciation of the value of scientific research, it was inevitable that the college should grow in numbers and influence under his administration. From a total enrollment of 153 in 1925-26 the number of regular students increased steadily, reaching 631 in 1931-32.

The varied lines of engineering, business and industry successfully followed by graduates of M. C. M. in addition to that of mining led to the passing of an act by the State Legislature of 1927 which broadened the scope of the college in recognition of existing facts. The purpose of the College as stated in the new law is very broad—"Said College shall provide the inhabitants of the State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mineral industry in its various phases and of the application of science to industry as exemplified by the various engineering courses offered at technological institutions and shall seek to promote the welfare of the industries of the State . . .". By this act also the name of the school which since 1897 had been "The Michigan College of Mines" was changed to "The Michigan College of Mining and Technology". Changing the name of the college and broadening its scope to make it a college of general engineering and technology demanded only moderate additions to its curriculum and increased its usefulness.

The Hon. Wm. Kelly, while chairman of the Board of Control, proposed that the College celebrate its quarter centennial in 1911. It was decided at this quarter centennial anniversary to hold a reunion of alumni at the College every fifth year thereafter. This plan has been carried out, the College and the alumni co-operating in planning a program of entertainment and instruction and at the same time providing an opportunity for the alumni to renew old acquaintances and form new ones. The reunions give the alumni a chance to keep in touch with college affairs to see its growth and its needs. They are eagerly looked forward to by the college and its alumni and plans to attend are made, especially by those in foreign countries, months in advance.

The sixth reunion, in 1936, was the semi-centennial and the one in 1961, the diamond jubilee of the College. In elaborateness of preparation, program and attendance, the first reunion surpassed all succeeding ones. In each reunion the registration of alumni exceeded 1,000.

Allowing for conditions incident to war and depression periods, as well as influx of veterans, the College has steadily grown from its inception, and continues to outgrow its facilities, requiring definite steps to be taken to enlarge its physical plant. The addition of new departmental buildings also necessitated an increase of capacity of the power plant.

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eralogy Museum secured the East Engineering Building relieving the congestion in the Shops, Mining, Mathematics and Library Buildings in 1932. This building, the largest on the campus, named first the East Engineering Building, has been dedicated to and is now known as the Hotchkiss Engineering Building.

Dr. Hotchkiss resigned effective September 1st, 1935, to accept the presidency of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. He was succeeded by Dr. Grover C. Dillman, who for years had been Michigan State Highway Commissioner.

The continuing expansion of the College outgrew the available living quarters of the town and the first regular dormitory, Douglass Houghton Hall, was built and first occupied in 1939. The cost of the building was financed partly by a grant of the Federal Government, the balance on a self-liquidating basis. The original building provided for 207 students. A later addition increased this number to 371. A second dormitory was built in 1955, and enlarged in 1959. The building, Wadsworth Hall, accommodates over 1,200 students and is reputed to be the largest college dormitory in the country.

The coeds have two dormitories, formerly the Smith and Robinson residences, that provide for about 50 persons.

The social features of the college personnel were provided for by the Club House built in 1906 for an enrollment of 250. When the number of students and staff exceeded more than ten times that number the facilities were evidently quite inadequate.

For many years the alumni of the College considered an organization auxiliary to the Alumni Association to solicit and disburse funds for purposes beneficial to the College but not considered to be an obligation of the State—to provide scholarships and fellowships for example.

In 1941 the thoughts culminated in the formation of the Alumni Foundation of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

The first major project of the Foundation was the improvement of the social facilities of the College and the decision of the Trustees to collect and pledge to the Board of Control of the College the sum of \$300,000 to be used in the construction and furnishing of a Memorial Union Building, the balance of the funds to be on a self-liquidating basis. The dedication of the building was on June 8, 1952.

The extensive use of the building by the students and staff, as well as by organizations independent of the College, makes it hard to realize how the College

succeeded as well as it has along social lines without it. Although planned on the basis of a 50% increase in enrollment the leeway has proven inadequate and plans for enlargement are under consideration.

The Foundation has received and disbursed over a half million dollars since its inception.

The increase in demand for space and equipment for continuation of research projects, especially those connected with the minerals industry resulted in the construction of the Bureau of Minerals Research Building in 1954.

Continuing increase in enrollment also resulted in the construction of the Civil Engineering-Geological Engineering Building dedicated in November, 1957.

Plans have been completed for an Auditorium Building that would hold the entire student body as a group, a new Library Building and a new Mathematics and Physics, all very necessary, but construction awaits the necessary legislative action appropriating funds.

In addition to the main buildings, the acquiring of the Jay A. Hubbell School Building, the Denton House, the Forest Products Research Building, the Ford Forestry Center at Alberta, and several former residences near the campus, the College has managed to get along although severely handicapped.

The completion of the Sherman Gymnasium and Engineers Field in 1949 made available the former Gymnasium and Club House for use by the R. O. T. C. Army and Air Corps. Also the acquiring of Dee Stadium and the use of Ripley Hill site added much to the Athletic Department Program facilities.

At the conclusion of the second World War the overcrowded condition at the College made it advisable to establish a branch of Tech at Sault Ste. Marie, the Fort Brady plant being available for the purpose. Classes in the regular first year subjects were started in 1946. The plan succeeded well enough to warrant the State Legislation in making the Soo a permanent branch of Tech.

Dr. Grover C. Dillman retired from his position as President, and Dr. John R. Van Pelt, President of the Montana School of Mines, was elected to succeed him as President of Michigan Tech, effective in 1956.

The enrollment continued to increase, reaching a high in 1960, including the Soo Branch, of over 3,300 students, 2,808 at Houghton. Approximately 17,000 students have enrolled at the school, 8,500 graduating. The class of 1950 had the largest number of graduates, 592.

Inventory of buildings and equipment in 1890 was under \$100,000. In 1961, including self-liquidating propositions, it is over \$33,000,000.

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HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN

From Dog Team to Rail, Ship, Auto and Air

by Maude Brunette

In 1861 people living in Houghton either walked or traveled by dog team. It was not considered too much to walk from Houghton to L'Anse or Ontonagon. After the lake was frozen over, women from Huron-town walked to Franklin in the afternoon for a cup of tea and a little gossip.

The first mail was brought in by dog team in the winter and if the load was too heavy, the mailman simply hung a bag or two on the nearest tree and left it there. The mail route was from Green Bay to Ontonagon and then to Houghton by dog team.

In 1864 Michael Finnegan was given a contract to build a road from Houghton to Ontonagon and for a while it was called the Finnegan road, later changed to the Ontonagon road. In 1865, the route was changed and the mail came in from Escanaba to L'Anse to Houghton, by dog team in winter and by boat in the summer.

In 1883, there was a rail connection between Houghton and L'Anse. This was the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, using the same route which is used today. Later it was changed to the D. S. S. & A. and just recently to the Soo Line.

In 1899 the Copper Range railroad was completed and in that year the first passenger train ran from Houghton to Winona. In 1944, the Copper Range established a run, the Chippewa, which made connections at McKeever with a Chicago train. This was discontinued in 1946. At their peak, the Copper Range had twenty-three train crews running freight and passenger trains. Today they have no passenger service and just one freight from outside carrying nothing under five thousand pounds, but they have several local freights.

The first mail which came in by boat was brought in by the Ivanhoe which ran six days a week between Houghton and Jacobsville. In 1872, after the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon R. R. ran a train to L'Anse, the Leopold Bros. had two steamers, the Norman and the Ontonagon, which brought mail from L'Anse to Houghton. After the entry was widened



United States mail — a century ago.

larger boats came in and landed at the docks of Hoar Bros., Hennes and Pope, and Sheppard.

There were many tugs based at Houghton, among them the J. W. Croze, the Rogers, the Valerie, and the Annie R. Hennes. The canal was opened in 1876 and after that larger boats came in. When the Copper Range R. R. built their dock, boats landed there. First the China, Japan, and India which were replaced by the Tionesta, Juniata, and Octorora which came in once each week, bringing passengers and package freight. The last trip of these was in 1936. A great amount of freight now comes in by Clairmont truck.

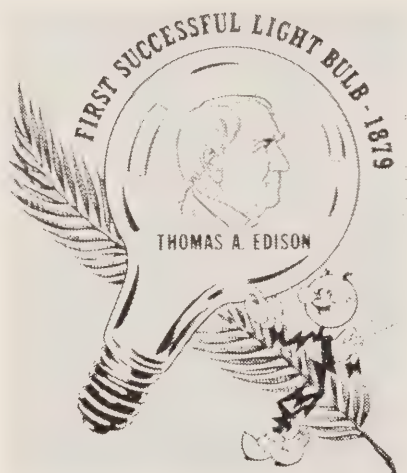
In 1961, from late June until September 1st only the Georgian Bay passenger boat "South American" stops here for an hour and a half every Tuesday evening. No freighters except occasional coal boats, and no tugs except those belonging to the government tie to the Houghton docks.

In 1902, the Houghton County Traction Company started a street car line which ran until May 21, 1932 when Copper Range Company busses replaced the rail cars. Their last run was on April 15, 1955, when a small privately owned bus line took over. They, too, ceased operation in 1960.

The Greyhound busses come in the morning and leave at night, making connections at Rapid River with busses for Duluth, Chicago, and Detroit. No planes land in Houghton though we do have excellent passenger and mail service from the Houghton County Memorial airport at Oneco. Two taxi companies serve the community.

In 1861 if one wanted to get around the village, and didn't own a horse or dog sled, he walked. In 1961, if one doesn't own a car or have taxi fare, he still walks.

Our Congratulations
to the people of
H O U G H T O N
on your
100th ANNIVERSARY



On this great occasion we point with pride to the many years of friendly associations we have had in supplying electric service to your progressive community.

*We are happy to join with others in
extending our sincere best wishes for
continued success and prosperity.*

Upper Peninsula Power Company

ELECTRICITY

Came to Houghton

Can you imagine that just a short eighty-two years ago the United States was without what we know of today as electricity. Homes and offices were illuminated by gas or kerosene lamps. Machinery was run by steam or water power. Cooking was done on coal and wood stoves. Food was kept in ice boxes. There were no motion pictures, radios, or television sets. Vacuum cleaners, washing machines and other time-saving appliances which are common in today's living were unknown.

During the nineteenth century many pioneer engineers and scientists worked on the problem of devising an electrical system which could serve the needs of mankind. But it remained for an American, Thomas A. Edison, to find the solution that finally made the use of electricity possible. Locally the first electric power company was organized around 1884 and was known as the Peninsula Electric Light and Power Company, with its general office in the Sheldon-Dee Building in Houghton. The officers of the company were Jay A. Hubbell, President; Charles A. Wright, Vice President; John B. Dee, Secretary-Treasurer; and James R. Dee, General Manager.

In the years that followed, the demands for electric service continued to rise throughout the Houghton-Keweenaw-Baraga area and about 1902 the interests in this Company were acquired by the Houghton County Electric Light Company. The new owners, in expanding their facilities, were also affiliated with the Houghton County Traction Company which provided the first electric street railway service to communities in the two-county area. This new means of transportation filled a vital need and brought about a closer relationship with outlying communities. However, it was discontinued in 1932 as a result of the advancement of the automobile.

As the uses for electricity in the home, on the farm, in business and industry continued to increase it was evident that further expansion of facilities was necessary in order to keep abreast of the demands and to provide the best service possible. A major step in this direction took place in 1947 when the Upper Peninsula Power Company was organized by the merger of three small companies, namely the Houghton County Electric Light Company, the Copper District Power Company, and the Iron Range Light & Power Company. In 1953 the new company again expanded its territory to the Ishpeming and Munising area by acquiring The Cliffs Power & Light Company and the northern electric properties of the Michigan Gas & Electric Com-

pany. The most recent expansion was in 1958 when the Company purchased the Upper Michigan Power & Light Company in Delta County.

At the present time the Upper Peninsula Power Company provides service to some 30,000 customers in ten of the fifteen counties of Michigan's upper peninsula. Electric energy for its Western Division, which comprises Houghton, Keweenaw, Baraga, and Ontonagon Counties, is supplied from the new John H. Warden steam generating station at L'Anse, the Victoria hydro plant near Ontonagon, the Prickett hydro plant in Baraga County and the new automatic emergency-peaking plant at Dodgeville near Houghton.

It is interesting to note that one of the earliest sources of power generation in the area, even prior to Edison's discovery, dates back to the year 1849 when the Cushin Mine was opened near Rockland in Ontonagon County. This later became the Victoria Copper Mining Company which is credited with having discovered a unique method of producing a type of power by using compressed air generated from the pressure of the water taken from the Ontonagon River. This eventually developed into the present Victoria hydro-electric plant which furnishes electric energy to this area.

Another familiar structure, and a historical landmark of the early electrical age, is the Houghton power station which is located just west of the new Portage Lake life bridge in Houghton. Until 1959 when the new John H. Warden Station at L'Anse was placed in operation, the Houghton plant was an important source of energy for the local area. At the present time this plant is being held for stand-by use and performs an important function as a distribution and load-dispatching center for the Western Division. The Company's Eastern and Southern Division are supplied from two new steam plants located at Marquette and Escanaba.

Despite the fact that the Company's territory is widely scattered, a high level of efficiency is maintained in providing economical and dependable service to its customers. This is accomplished through the constant application of new techniques along with the devoted interest shown by the 260 well-trained people who are employed by the Company.

As Thomas Edison intended—electricity has reached into virtually every home, every industry, into science and education, into every walk of life. It has helped in our progress by giving this country the greatest productivity and the highest standard of living the world has ever known. Today we have dreams of new accomplishments which electricity will help to explore. People of vision and imagination will continue to use their talents, their time and their resources to make these dreams come true. Great as the role of electricity is in our own lives, it will be even greater in the lives of our children and our children's children.

CONGRATULATIONS

— ON —

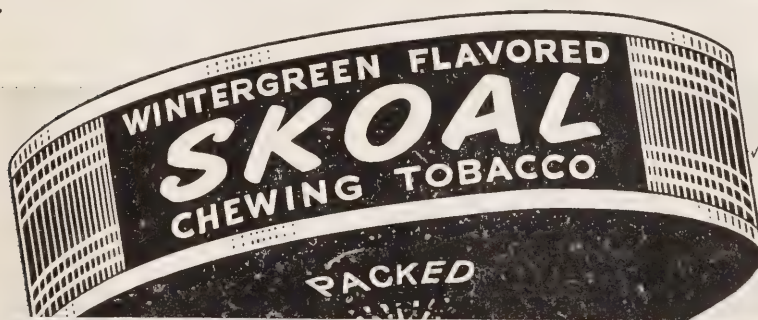
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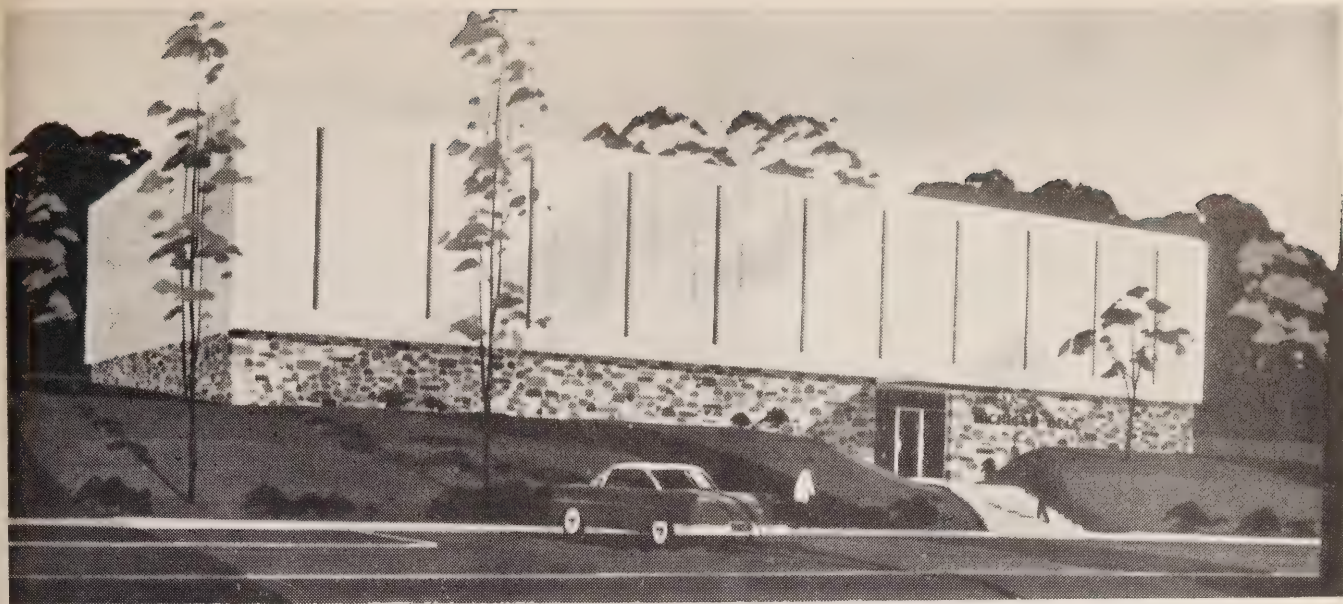
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•
Our 50th Anniversary Year



The new Michigan Bell Telephone Company building in Ripley.

From two phones across the street—

The first two telephones that made their appearance in Houghton spanned the distance equal to the width of the street—from the Northwestern Telegraph Company to the Douglass House.

They really didn't need telephones between the two points across the street 83 years ago. They could have shouted information just as efficiently. But enterprising James R. Dee, who perhaps was motivated further by some anxiety over possible competition, kept interest in the telephone alive. Dee managed the telegraph company.

People came in small crowds to listen to the shouted conversations between the hotel and the telegraph company. Larger and larger crowds returned to observe the performance of this single-wire wonder of the day.

Interest grew. So did telephone connections. They added some to this across-the-street circuit. As a matter of fact, they ran one way to L'Anse, a distance of 30 miles, and, behold, it worked! Skepticism vanished with this kind of success, and telephone lines began to spider-web all over the village. They connected stores, mines, residences, saloons, and liverys.

In 1882, telephones in the Houghton area were interconnected by a switchboard, and inter-city trunks tied the Houghton board in with similar boards at Calumet and Lake Linden. About eight years later, the first toll circuit was established between Houghton and Marquette. At this time, there were 1,700 telephones in Houghton County.

Recorded historical data says: "About this time, Mr. Dee found his other business interests taking nearly all of his time, and he decided to turn his telephone interests over to what was then the Michigan Telephone Company.

"W. A. Jackson, then the head of telephone affairs in the state of Michigan, visited the Copper Country on a tour of inspection of the Upper Peninsula. The outcome of his visit was the taking over of the Copper Country Telephone System by the Michigan Telephone Company . . . Telephones then, in 1900, numbered 1,700 stations, and in 1906, there were 3,600, an increase of over 100% in six years. In 1905 and 1906, the system was changed from local to common battery at both Calumet and Houghton. Those were the first improvements made by the Michigan State Telephone Company (as the Bell Company became in 1904), along with a general rebuilding of outside plant.

Progress and evolution go on. In 1960, as part of its statewide construction program, the Michigan Bell Telephone Company completed a million dollar underground cable installation between Houghton and Ishpeming. The company spent an additional quarter million dollars in 1960 for improving other facilities, such as overhead cables and poles, wire, and outside plant, central office equipment, equipment on customers' premises, and other miscellaneous facilities.

Today, workmen are busy erecting a new telephone building to serve the Houghton area under a \$1.5 million improvement program which will enable users to dial most of their own station calls direct to about 45 million telephones in the United States and Canada.

The difference in possible telephone connections—from two across the street to millions all over the world! The difference in time—about 83 years!

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

to our Younger Brothers

- . . . The Village of Houghton
which is celebrating its 100th Anniversary,
a n d
- . . . Michigan Tech
A youngster of but 75 years of age.

Since 1858 it has been our pleasant
privilege to have heralded your progress
and worthy contributions in printer's
ink chronologically for the benefit of
posterity.

May we continue to grow younger
together.

The Daily Mining Gazette

Serving the Copper Country since 1858

"For the Betterment of the Community"

The Daily Mining Gazette

The story of the Fourth Estate in the Copper Country reveals the birth and demise of many newspapers, both weekly and daily, and of the latter group the Daily Mining Gazette, is celebrating its 103rd anniversary this summer. While historians reveal that the spirit of Horace Greeley permeated this area profusely, the Daily Mining Gazette is the lone survivor.

The parent publication from which the Gazette is an outgrowth was known as the Ontonagon Advocate, and in June, 1858, it was purchased and moved to Houghton to be merged with the Portage Lake Mining Gazette, from which the present daily newspaper got its initial transfusion of printer's ink.

In 1898 William Gardner Rice was instrumental in organizing a daily newspaper, and his associates with him purchased the Portage Lake Weekly in order to establish the daily.

During the more than two score years Mr. Rice directed the policies of the Daily Mining Gazette he always kept in mind the high ideals and purposes set forth in the original announcement. He said:

"The Daily Mining Gazette was established with certain definite ideals as to news gathering and dissemination, also with regard to its editorial policy. The purpose was not simply to publish a newspaper for the possible profit there might be in the business, but to make of it an institution for the betterment of the com-



The offices and plant of the Daily Mining Gazette.

munity it was to serve. The aim was and ever has been to give the people a newspaper that would reflect their progressive spirit and prove loyal and helpful to the industries and business institutions of the district; a newspaper that, in character and appearance, would be a credit to the community that supported it.

"A newspaper, however, is a human institution, and as such, is not without its sins of both omission and commission, but if, in the main, its purpose is high, and there is a sincere desire to be just and fair, to render service and be of constructive influence, then the darts of criticism or the balm of praise matter little. Both are alike helpful."

It was the intention of the founder, and this sentiment is also the thought of the present publisher, that the Gazette is not a thing to be hidden away from the young, but a newspaper that could be read by all members of the family. The stimulation and inspiration of creating and producing a fresh and new package of several thousand words every afternoon is a challenge to the entire staff, composed of 46 members.

The Gazette during its 103 years of existence, 63 as a daily, has been closely identified with the Rice family, its founder and original publisher being the late William Gardner (Bill) Rice, who in 1937 turned the reins over to his son, John Warren (Jack) Rice, currently editor and publisher.

Jack Rice, sometimes known to his intimates as Scoop and to many readers as Uncle Slug, got his baptism in printer's ink 46 years ago, back in his high school days when he used to write high school news for the Gaette.

time . . .

Look about you. Most of the things made of concrete which you see today will be here when your descendants, three generations from now, celebrate Houghton's 200th Anniversary . . . because concrete is man's most durable building product.

greetings . . .

Congratulations to you on reaching the completion of your first hundred years and best wishes for prosperity and growth in your second century.

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Capt. Kohn commanded Co. A 107th Engr. Bn. in 1960. Unit is now commanded by Capt. Kovachich. Above picture was taken during the annual active duty period at Camp Grayling. Co. A, 107th Engr. Bn. (Inf. Div.) is a component of the 46th Infantry Division.

100 Years In the Wars

by J. T. Nachazel

When President Lincoln issued the call for volunteers after Fort Sumter had been fired on, the young men of the nation were filled with patriotism and the spirit of adventure. Houghton in 1861 had only 851 population, but a company was organized for the Civil War known as Company I, 23rd Michigan Infantry. In three years Company I was in battles and engagements at Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Resaca, Kemesaw, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, and Ft. Anderson.

Mining companies and machine shops in the Portage Lake area contributed manpower and at the old Cleaves Foundry a large outsized lathe helped machine parts for the engines of the *S. S. Monitor*, which fought the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, a battle which really caused a complete change in ship armament of the future. These were among the first armored ships.

Five hundred men from Houghton and environs were soon in the service, some in the Navy, and many in the Union Army. Some of the men eventually were in Custer's famous 7th Michigan Cavalry, which fought with the Pennsylvania Cavalry at Gettysburg. Graham Pope, a prominent citizen of Houghton, donated and erected the Bronze Monument on College Avenue in

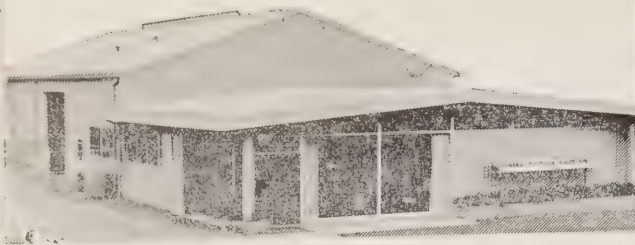
memory of Houghton Company I of the 23rd Michigan Infantry Civil War Veterans.

Because many of the leading citizens had seen service in the Civil and Indian Wars, in the 1880's companies of militias were being organized in Ironwood, Calumet, Soo, and Houghton.

Company G of the 3rd Regiment of Michigan was born in the Copper Country, as were Companies E and F. Known as the Light Guards, these companies became the nucleus of regiments later fighting in Cuba. Many Houghton men served in Company F of the 34th Michigan Volunteers. Such names as W. Frank James, George Osborne, Ray Eggleston, Frank Kohlhaas, Bill Lyons, Angus McDonald, Jack McFarlane, Jack Driscoll, Henry Hecker, Irving Shields, Rudy Haas, George Miller (Capt.), A. N. Baudin, Jack Croze, James and Charles Nancarrow, and August H. Ganser were found in the roster along with many others of our noble citizens. Many of the old Light Guard troopers died of malaria at Santiago, Cuba, and of course many died in action. Col. John Peterman finally commanded the Regiment upon its return.

After the Spanish American War, many of the Regiments disbanded and old Company G of Houghton resumed its "letter" and became Company G of the 3rd Regiment, attending State encampments at Island Lake under that name. Tommy Smith was a bugler in Company G. Ed. Heckel became Captain of Company G and drilling, enlisting and camping went on in preparation for future dangers.

In 1913 the big copper miners' strike caused Governor Ferris to call out the National Guard or Militia



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from

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to maintain order. Several killings took place and much rioting until the Christmas party in the Italian Hall at Calumet, where because of a false fire alarm, 76 children of the miners were trampled to death. The sad news ended the strike and the soldiers returned to their homes. No one boasted of that "campaign".

About 1915 the 3rd Regiment was named the 33rd Regiment of the Michigan National Guard of which Company G of Houghton was a part. Captain Tommy Smith was in command. Jack Croze was a First Lieutenant; Elmer Therrien was a Second Lieutenant. Island Lake had been abandoned and the Hansen Military Reservation at Grayling was the new National Guard camp. Young men attending these Guard camps made many friends and the drills made them trained soldiers.

On June 19, 1916, the nation was startled to learn that the National Guard units of all the states had been called to duty because Pancho Villa, a Mexican bandit, threatened the peace of the Southwest. Governor Ferris called the Michigan Militia on that day and those who had jobs dropped everything and reported for duty to their Armories.

Troops were distributed all along the border from Brownsville to El Paso, Texas. Houghton Company G as well as the Engineer Company A from Calumet went to El Paso, Texas, and Company G was stationed on the border by the old Texaco oil tanks. Drills and outpost guard duty took the rest of 1916 and up to April, 1917. Aside from frequent small bandit raids and gun running across at Weber's Ford, on the Rio Grande, nothing too exciting took place. By this time the boys were conditioned soldiers, although still equipped with Spanish American War gear and clothes. Many were still wearing 1898 style leggings, breeches, hats, etc. The Springfield rifle was the weapon. Airplanes passed over once in awhile, "old pushers" and "one lungers" all under the Signal Corps. There were 16 of them and 125,000 troops in the service.

Enroute via New Orleans on the way back from the Mexican border, where things had quieted down, war was declared against Germany, April 6, 1917. The Houghton Company's regiment, the last to leave the border, was not to be dismissed, but went into recruit and garrison duty at Ft. Wayne, Detroit. From here various companies were sent to places that might be sabotaged—the ore docks, tunnels, and power stations. Company G had squads guarding the tunnel at Detroit, the Detroit waterworks, the Detroit post office, and the new Selfridge Field, where planes were shipped in crates and the instructors were British and French. Sgt. Traglia of Company G was one of the men on these details. After leaving Selfridge Field, Company G did guard duty at the Ashland ore docks until State Police or State Troops were organized, then went to Waco, Texas, for intensive training for overseas. Capt.

Tommy Smith became Major, and Capt. Joseph Donnelly took over the command. With him were Lt. Joseph Caspary, Lt. John Stevens, Lt. Joseph Waisanen, Sgt. Traglia, Sgt. Lawrence Aubrey, and many others, now citizens of Houghton, Detroit and other "villages".

Many others from Houghton served their country in practically every division or regiment in the service. Practically every American Legion Post in the Copper Country is named after a man who served in Company G and died for his country. This is a unique record. During World War I Houghton had a company of state troops which was composed of many of our prominent citizens who were older or unable to go with the first contingents.

In addition, many men of Houghton and this area joined the 107th Engineers formed from the old nucleus of Company A of Calumet. This expanded to a six-company regiment and many of the officers were former students of the Michigan College of Mines (where the 107th was mobilized). Among them were Professor Andrew T. Sweet, Captain, 107th Eng.; Stanley H. Zimmerman, 107th Eng., Lt.; John F. Holmes, 107th Eng., Lt.; Dr. Frederick McNair, president of Michigan College of Mines, was on board the USS Mississippi, computing new gunnery data and Prof. "Jimmy" Fisher was acting as President of M. C. M.. Those who joined the Navy, joined the 15th Division, commanded by Commander J. B. Coon. The 15th Division was a top notch unit in both wars, and still is under recent commanders. This unit has had a great esprit de corps and the citizens are proud of its members. Many Houghton area women, too, were in the service as WAVES, WACS, SPARS, or nurses.

In 1929, a unit of ROTC was organized at Michigan Tech, which developed into a fine Engineer Unit and later added Air Corps training. When World War II broke out in 1941, colleges were well cleaned out of students and Houghton's college was no exception. Young men of the area, untrained or trained in ROTC at Tech entered the services, covering themselves with glory and justifying the courses given in Military Science. Army and Air Force men of high caliber have been Tech instructors and students have risen in rank to colonel, or, captain in the Navy, and many have elected to stay in the service. In 1944 the college was down to 200 students, but after the G. I. Bill, enrollment rose rapidly when men desired to resume their education.

One can hardly write of Houghton's Centennial without including much of this Copper Country because those who joined the Companies of Infantry, Engineers, or Naval Division, were going to defend their country, not to enhance the prestige of the towns in which the companies were located, so therefore we bask in the glory of their deeds.



JUDSON INGRAM

POST NO. 80

IN MEMORIAM

WORLD WAR I
1917-1919

GEORGE H. ALLIE
VINCENT BENNISON
STEPHEN H. CASPARY
HERBERT H. COLENSO
JOSEPH M. GIESING
FRED J. HERLEVICH
REGINALD E. HOLLISTER
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RUDOLPH P. KYLLONEN
HAROLD G. LEWIS
SAM E. RINTALA
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WILLIAM D. STEVENS
PAUL TICE
LAWRENCE E. WALLACE
WILLIAM J. ZIEGENBEIN

WORLD WAR II
1941-1946

PETER A. ALLEN
FRED BOURGEOIS
THOMAS G. COMAN
FRANK J. HOLLY
WILLIAM JOLLY
JOHN A. KEHL
ROBERT E. KROLL
WILLIAM W. LEHTO
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L. TAYLOR MC NAMARA
EDWARD J. REZNY
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JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN
PETER TAMBORINI
JOHN M. TURVEY
GEORGE M. VAFIADI
FERDINAND WIEBER III

The plaque on War Memorial shaft, dedicated May 30, 1961

JUDSON E. INGRAM POST

Judson Ellsworth Ingram, son of Florence E. and Ellsworth M. Ingram, was born in Houghton, Michigan, on May 17th, 1899. When the U. S. entered World War I, he responded to the call of his country on May 5th, 1917, enlisted in Company "G" of the 33rd Regiment, Michigan National Guard, and left on May 11th, 1917, to join his Company then stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit. Ordered to Europe in January, 1918, he was killed in action on August 4th, 1918, and his remains were laid to rest near Fismes, and later sent to Houghton, Michigan, and buried in Forest Hill Cemetery on August 7th, 1921.

Clinton W. Ball was the first Commander, serving in 1919. Following is a list of the Post Commanders in chronological order:

A. T. Sweet, 1920; Earl D. Sullivan, 1921 and 1957 and 1958; George Hime, 1922; John J. Hill, 1923; Joseph Caspary, 1924; Theodore Dawson, 1925; Timothy J. Doyle, 1926; Charles Trevethan, 1927; Mort C. Plowe, 1928; Emil Czernkovich, 1929 and 1930; Cyril Kroll, 1930 (inc.); John W. Rice, 1931; Wallace Anderson, 1932; Merton Wright, 1933; Carlos J. Haug, 1934; Lawrence G. Corbeil, 1935; C. G. Stipe, 1936; Jack H. Ruhl, 1937; J. T. Nachazel, 1938 and 1954; Emery Tourville, 1939; Ralph L. Voetsch, 1940; Howard K. Lean, 1941; Alfred Abramson, 1942; Franklin K. Wright, 1943; Hennessy M. Finnegan, 1944; Dr. E. J. Watters, 1945; Alvin A. Bourbonais, 1946; Claude D. Fenton, 1947; Keith York, 1948; B. F. Gaffney, 1949; Ed. Wayrynen, 1950 and 1951; Erwin Pankratz, 1952; Urho J. Koski, 1953; J. T. Nachazel, 1954; Carl Mehlberg, 1955; William Link, 1956; Earl D. Sullivan, 1957 and 1958; Eleanor E. Beaudry, 1959, 1960, and 1961 (starting 3rd term).

Two years after World War I hostilities were over the Post set a living tree and small bronze plaque on West Shelden Avenue for each of the sixteen men who had made the supreme sacrifice.

But progress changes all things, and to make suitable approaches to the new Portage Lake Lift Bridge Judson E. Ingram Post No. 80, and officials of the Michigan State Highway Department, agreed to replace the original memorial with a single bronze plaque on a concrete shaft, centered in a large circle in the Village Park on an elevation overlooking the new bridge and the Keweenaw Waterway.

The spot immediately and automatically became known as Memorial Circle. And, appropriately so. The flag pole was moved from its old spot and now stands directly behind the memorial which faces to the east, and is reached by a wide walk. An eight-foot concrete walk circles the area which contains plantings. This is fast becoming one of the show-spots of Houghton.

—Eleanor E. Beaudry, Cmdr.



AIR FORCE ROTC STAFF

Left to right: M/Sgt. D. S. Edson, S/Sgt. S. Scalf, Major R. R. Allison, Capt. H. S. Bronson, Colonel R. F. Schirmer, Major M. E. Chase, Capt. J. W. Stansberry, Major M. T. Rossiter, T/Sgt. S. D. Larson, S/Sgt. J. Winter, Jr.

AIR FORCE ROTC

Air Force ROTC was established at Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Michigan, in June of 1946. The unit operated under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army until July 1, 1949, when it became a separate organizational and institutional department of the college.

Major Thomas L. Thacker, USAF (Reg AF) joined the unit in September 1946, and served as Senior Air Officer. His position title was changed to "Professor of Air Science and Tactics" on July 1, 1949, upon withdrawal from Army jurisdiction.

Next was Lt. Col. Leslie C. Fenske (Reg AF), who joined the unit on Sept. 5, 1949, from Hqs. MATS.

Replacing Lt. Col. Fenske, was Lt. Col. Riley R. Whearty, who assumed command on April 20, 1955. Title of Professor of Air Science and Tactics was shortened to Professor of Air Science during 1957.

After a three-year tour, Lt. Col. Whearty was reassigned to Hq. AFROTC, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, in the Inspector General's Office. He was replaced by Colonel Robert F. Schirmer, who had spent five years with Hq. Air Training Command as Deputy Chief of Staff, Installation. Colonel Schirmer assumed command during July 1958. He completed his tour as Professor of Air Science on June 18, 1961, and Lt. Col. Maxie B. Seale assumed command of the detachment on June 19, 1961, after serving as a Commander in England.

Lt. Col. Seale comes to Michigan Tech and the Air Force ROTC with previous experience as Assistant Professor of Air Science at Texas A. & M.

Time and Progress . . .

As Houghton celebrates its One
Hundreth Birthday, one cannot help
but wonder what life was like when
Houghton was born. People really
had to be self reliant as only time has
brought the things that ease our lives.
Let us be mindful that every resident
since 1861 has affected Houghton
in one way or another and each of us
will continue to do so in the future.
We, of the cable system and U. P.
Microwave are proud to salute
Houghton on its Centennial.



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UPPER PENINSULA MICROWAVE, Inc.

Houghton — Iron Mountain



Naval Reserve station keepers.

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

When the local people speak of the "Naval Reserve," instinctively they think of the local Reserve Division which has been a part of Copper Country history for a half a century. This is the only Naval Reserve Division in the Upper Peninsula and has been known officially by three different names.

Organized in 1906 as the Michigan State Naval Militia, the predecessor of the present day Naval Reserve in this area, the Hancock unit began with 40 enlisted men under Joseph Gannon as Commanding Officer. Its members gave a creditable account of themselves in World War I. It was reorganized in 1922 as the 15th Division of the U. S. Naval Reserve. In 1934, the 15th Division, under the command of Lieutenant Commander J. B. Coon, USNR, brought national fame to Hancock by winning the annual Fleet Division Trophy for being the best all around Naval Reserve Division in the nation. They were called to active duty prior to World War II and most members served their country from four to five years.

The Naval Reserve was reorganized in 1947 under the expanded Naval Reserve Program as Naval Reserve Surface Division 9-202(M). Many of its members were again called to active duty during the Korean crisis.

Under Commander D. O. Wyble since 1957, the Division has continually placed in the top fourth of the 70 Surface Divisions in the Ninth Naval District.

TELEVISION VIA MICROWAVE

Some 2,026 Houghton, Hancock, and Ripley homes enjoy television on ABC, NBC, CBS, and CBC networks through the modern marvel, microwave. Instead of picking up signals at random, microwave aims the signal through a series of receiving and sending towers at line of sight between the Copper Country and Green Bay.

William Link and Dick Juntikka, co-owners of the Northern Community System, Inc., started in 1955 by setting up a number of 90 foot wood towers with antenna on Frogpool Hill to pick up signals from stations as far as 300 miles away. This performed as well as could be expected for fringe areas, but microwave and new higher steel towers answered the problem of good television reception for the Portage Lake area.

As the owners of the system believe in preventive maintenance, two men, John Pudas and George Lamotte are busy full time replacing out-dated amplifiers with newer, more efficient types set at strategic places throughout the twin towns and Ripley. The system includes many miles of cable, including a heavy submarine cable beneath Portage Lake for carrying signals to Hancock and Ripley. The office duties are handled by Mrs. Amanda Tepsa of Houghton.

Television viewers are pleased with performance as it is now, but if improvements are found through electronics, the operators of the system plan to adopt them as rapidly as is practical and feasible.

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Maggie
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Centennial



CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

JULY 30—RELIGIOUS DAY

Catholic Field Mass

Protestant Services

100-Gun Salute

- Official Bustlette Style Revue Contest
- Maggie & Scotty Show "Country Musicale"

JULY 31—KIDDIES DAY

Centennial Kiddie Parade

- Maggie & Scotty Show with Special Kiddie Acts
"Colonel Larson" and "Suzi"
- "Fast Draw" Contest
- Teen-Age Hop

AUGUST 1—WHISKER & MINERS DAY

Historical Tours

Mine Tours

- Official Whisker Judging Contest
- Maggie & Scotty Stage Show plus Variety Acts

AUGUST 2—CENTENNIAL BELLE DAY

- Mayors' Milking Contest
- Maggie & Scotty and the Dude Cowboys
- Centennial Belle Coronation
- Grand Ball and Costume Promenade

10 a. m. Daily — *Open House—Centennial Headquarters*
All Day — *Historical Exhibits and Window Displays*

Each Program Phase Produced and Directed by Maggie & Scotty Swan

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

AUGUST 3—PIONEER HOMECOMING DAY

- * Tech Registrations
- * Tech Alumni Banquet
- Pioneer Recognition Program
- Maggie & Scotty Show with the “Dude Cowboys”,
“Consuelo” and the “Acro-Nuts”

AUGUST 4—TECH JUBILEE DAY

- * Campus Luncheon
- * Tech Jubilee Dance (Warney Ruhl Band)
- * 75th Convocation (open to public)
- Maggie & Scotty Stage Show plus Variety Acts

AUGUST 5—HOUGHTON DAY

- * Alumni Picnic
- Centennial Grade Parade
- Maggie & Scotty Show with Added Variety Acts
- Square Dance Jamboree

AUGUST 6—TOMORROW DAY

- Historical Time Capsule Ceremony
- Official Whisker Shaving Contest
- Maggie & Scotty Stage Show
- Spectacular Fireworks Display

- *Denotes Main Stage Events*
- * *Denotes Tech Alumni Events*

10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Daily — *Open House* — *Hospitality Center*
Noon to Midnite, July 25th to Aug. 6th — *Centennial Carnival*

Culbert-Swan Productions Company, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Main Stage Special

Added Variety Acts



The Simian Sensation



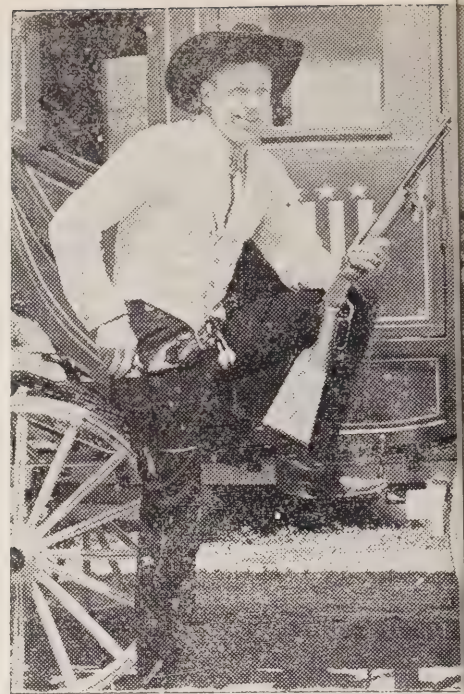
Aerial Trapeze Artiste



Knock-About Comedy Team



Square Dance Jamboree



World Champ Trick Shot



Organ Virtuoso

Presented by **CULBERT-SWAN PRODUCTIONS CO., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin**

HOUGHTON'S FINEST

L. to R.—Phil Grabig, Clyde Chappell, Chief Joseph McGuire, Robert Ricard, Walter Monette.



PLY THE ANCIENT CRAFT— **FISHING**

In the late 1800's, fishermen from Portage Entry used sail boats for fishing. They caught trout, herring, and whitefish—mostly whitefish, very few trout. They sailed their boats into Houghton during the summer months, unloaded their fish near the D. S. S. & A. depot to be put on the train for shipment to Chicago.

In the early years of fishing the catch per boat ran about 200 to 1,000 pounds of fish per lift, consisting mostly of whitefish, with a few trout. Later on, the trout became more plentiful. Recently, both whitefish and trout have become scarce.

In the early 1900's the fishermen themselves traveled about the countryside selling the fish they had just caught. Later on buyers from Chicago purchased the fish direct from the fishermen and shipped them to their accounts.

About 30 years ago Thomas Ristell set up a business to buy fish from the fishermen to sell locally, as well as shipping some to the large city markets. His first business place was located just East of the bridge. Later, as business increased, he moved to a building on Memorial Road. In the late 1930's Ristell's moved to their present location at the foot of Dodge Street.

The fall herring run constitutes a large part of the Copper Country fishing industry. Many millions of pounds of herring are caught and processed during the months of October, November and December. Much of the herring is salted and shipped to distant markets; some is sold fresh to mink ranchers; some is frozen locally and later sold to mink ranchers.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department was organized in 1861, D. D. Hendrick being appointed the first Marshall on December 2, 1861—at a salary of \$25.00 per month!

The following have served in that capacity since that time:

D. D. Hendrick, 1863; Gerhard Schlichting, 1864; Maurice Brislon, 1865; Gerhard Schlichting, 1866-67; Frederick Seeger, 1868; James Healy, 1869-71; Maurice Spring, 1872; Jacob Beiswanger, 1873-74; George Osborn, 1875; Francis DesRochers, 1879; Ronald McDONALD, 1880-92; Martin Foley, 1892-99; Louis Voetsch, 1900-14; Frank Voitch, 1914-31; Thomas H. Gibson, 1931-32; Chester A. Gibbs, 1932-39; John Collins, 1940; Chester A. Gibbs, 1941-44; Joseph Oram, 1944; Chester A. Gibbs, 1945; Fred Paulson, 1946; Ernest Klingbeil, 1947-48; Emil J. Schumacher, 1949-52; Joseph McGuire, 1952.

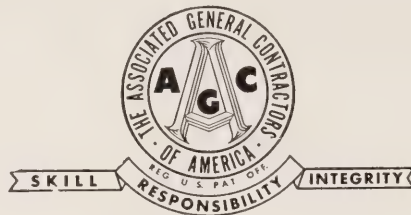
The present Police Department consists of four men. Joseph C. McGuire who came with the force in April, 1948 and was appointed Chief in 1952. Clyde Chappell joined the force in 1952, Robert Ricard in 1953, and Walter Monette in 1960. Philip Grabig has recently been appointed to the force as a spare officer.

The sea lamprey some years ago became the scourge of the fishing industry in the area, as it had become throughout the Great Lakes region. Through the efforts of State, Federal, and Canadian fisheries agencies, control seemed to have been achieved by 1961, and while restoration of the lake trout was thought to take 20 years, there was promise of a return to happier days for sport fishermen and the picturesque fishing villages in the area.

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Office

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TELEPHONE 68 — HOUGHTON, MICHIGAN

Carnegie Fund Builds Houghton Library

by Mrs. Reese Raduchel

The Houghton Public Library, built and established by Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, was officially opened on February 19, 1910. Among others, John A. Doelle, superintendent of schools at that time, devoted much time and effort to the establishment of the library. Constructed of Portage Entry sandstone it was, and still is, a beautiful building. Its architectural designs are according to simple and classical forms. The library building has two floors. On the main floor is the library proper and there are the many shelves and stacks which display the volumes for the prospective loaner. The fixtures are of golden oak.

The Carnegie fund put up \$15,000. Citizens of Portage Township added an additional 10 percent. In 1908, funds were paid to Mrs. Jacob Alt for her armory site, selected as the location for the building. Somewhat later the school board procured additional property immediately west of the Douglass House for the building's ground environment.

The building was erected in 1909. When it was opened to the public in 1910, Miss Grace Whare was the librarian. Upon the building of the structure the district library and the then existent women's library were merged so that many of the first books issued were volumes from these two previously existing reading groups.

The Keweenaw Historical Society began using the basement quarters in 1913.

The library and building have always been under the control of the Portage Township Board of Education. Its support comes from the state, township, and the Board of Education; the Village of Houghton helps with maintenance. The first quarterly payment of the State Aid Grant was received in 1942. At various times in its history the library has been closed for lack of funds.

The Houghton Public Library's first card was issued to Reuben Allie in December, 1911. Although the library was circulating prior to that time it remained for "Roob" to be No. 1 when it came to the formal issuance of the cards which made for a systematized circulation.

The library sent traveling libraries to the various country schools in the Portage system, offering these schools opportunities equal to those enjoyed by folks

A MAKER OF HISTORY

The Copper Range Company

The history of the Copper Range Company dates back about 250 years ago to 1711, when an Englishman, one Alexander Henry, tried to start a mining operation in the Keweenaw Peninsula, that part of northern Michigan in which the copper-bearing lands are centered. His venture failed.

The rich deposits lay undisturbed for another 134 years. Then, in 1845, the Cliff Mine, pioneer of the industry in Michigan, started operations, and in the succeeding 35 years produced 30,000,000 pounds of copper. There was great activity in the area after that, as rich lodes of ore were discovered, and it became known that nature had deposited in the north country of Michigan one of the greatest stores of copper-bearing rock in the world.

In 1899, the Copper Range Company was organized, to grow into a mining and manufacturing organization of much distinction—an integrated company which mines its own ore, extracts and refines the copper, manufactures the metal into usable forms, and competes with other fabricators in the world's markets.

The copper industry in America actually had its start in Boston, Massachusetts, where there are no copper mines, but where the early investors put their money into mining ventures and did a lot of the financial pioneering throughout the Copper Country. The large Boston holdings made that city the natural choice for the headquarters of those early companies. Although most of them subsequently moved, the Copper Range Company has chosen to remain in the Massachusetts capital. The general offices are at 24 Federal Street.

Major policy governing the activities of Copper Range originates at the Boston office—mining, refining, manufacture, railroading, and forestry research—but responsibility for actual operations is left to management in the various operating units. It used to be said that if you scratch a copper ingot deep enough you'll always find some Boston money. Copper and Boston are still closely related.

The separate enterprises of Copper Range Company are described in the Patron Section.

living near the library. The Doelle school at present receives books regularly but now has quite a library of its own as has the Houghton High School.



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The Houghton Village crew "set the stage" for the Centennial and awaits the inevitable cleanup.

GEARED TO LOCAL AGRICULTURE

The Houghton Flour Mill

Forty-one years ago, in 1919, a group of local businessmen and farmers under the leadership of the Houghton County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Leo M. Geismer, organized the Houghton Mill & Elevator Company, built and equipped what is now the Houghton Flour Mill with all machinery required to mill flour at a total cost of \$45,000.

It was the aim of this group to promote the growing of good clean wheat, barley, and rye grains in the area and in turn mill these grains into flour and feed for sale in the local and outside markets. Due to the short and unpredictable growing season in this area the grains were of poor quality with the result that the mill operated at a loss. In 1926 the mill was sold to Milo J. Slagg and in 1940 converted to processing dairy and poultry feeds.

On February 27, 1949 Milo J. Slagg passed away but Mrs. Slagg carried on and in 1958 acquired the feed business of John Thompson of Hancock and in 1959,

that of the Quality Food Markets of Calumet.

On October 1, 1960, Mrs. Slagg sold her total interests in the Houghton Flour Mill to G. Curtis Eggleston. "Curt" Eggleston, a native of Houghton and a graduate of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, spent 15 years on the sales staff of General Motors and 10 years as a Contracts Administrator with two of the country's largest aircraft manufacturers before returning to Houghton and acquiring the Houghton Flour Mill.

The Houghton Flour Mill basically serves the agricultural, dairy, and poultry business in the Copper Country by distributing a complete line of commercial fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, dairy and poultry feeds. The Mill also distributes flour to bakeries and retail food stores. The Houghton Flour Mill receives by rail and motor freight an average of 2,000 tons of supplies per year, and processes and distributes through their three outlets in Houghton, Hancock, and Calumet upwards of 5,000 tons of feeds and supplies each year. The regular employees in addition to Curt Eggleston are Yalmer Storhok, 23 years; Paul Hogan, 12 years; William Oikarinen, 10 years; Mrs. Donald Hill, 4 years; Norman Makela, 3 years; Curt Eggleston, Jr. and Arnold Arvo, a part-time employee for 31 years.

1884

PENINSULA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY



1961

Upper Peninsula Power Company



Houghton Fire Department, 1956—Top row, L. to R.: Joe Caspary, Capt.; Charles Hornick, Andy Soderbloom, Leo Archambeau. Bottom row, L. to R.: Gus Colombe, Wilbur Hall, Earl Voetsch, Assistant Chief; Ralph Voetsch, Chief; Fred Welch.

ON GUARD—HOUGHTON'S *Fire Department*

The Houghton Fire Department was organized in 1861 as a volunteer company. The first fire hall was located near the bridge at the present site of the McCormick Restaurant and remained there until the hall on Montezuma street was built.

The first foreman, as the chief was called, was Thomas Brown and the company consisted of over forty men. A pump operated by manpower was used and water was taken from cisterns which were built in various parts of the village. Leather hose was used.

The village purchased a steam pumper from a firm in Rhode Island and a ladder and hose reel a few years later. The old hand pumper and two reel hose carts were discarded to make room for the more modern equipment. The horses used to pull the apparatus were the best obtainable and were well trained.

The first motor fire truck was purchased in 1923. This was a White truck with Peter Pirsch equipment. In 1942 the village bought an F.W.D. combination pumper and hose truck. This truck was wrecked in July, 1957, near the Copper Range railroad crossing west of the village. The Oshkosh, 1,000 gallon per minute pumper, was purchased that year and is now in service.

Louis Voetsch was the first Chief, a position he held for many years. He was followed by Chief Ray Eggleson, Chief Cy Evans, and the present Chief, Ralph Voetsch, son of the first chief.



Houghton's present Fire Hall.



The Portage Lakers of 1899

Houghton's sports history is as renowned as its copper history, and on the following pages the Houghton Centennial Sports Committee relates the legends that are now written in the pages of time. Records being what they were in the past, much must be left to the imagination of the reader.

* * *

HOCKEY

Houghton is regarded as the birthplace of organized hockey and professional hockey in the United States.

Goal tender on the first professional hockey team in the world, the 1899 Portage Lakers, was Wallie Washburn, today the only living member of the team. Doc Gibson was at cover point, Delaney at point, Doc Wilson at right wing, Potter at left wing, Rowe at forward and Haller at rover. C. Yates and Dr. H. B. Harkness were officials.

The early teams played at the Palace Rink in Ripley until 1902 when James R. Dee built the old Amphidrome which burned to the ground in 1927, and was rebuilt in 1928. Michigan Tech acquired the building in 1943 and renamed it James R. Dee Stadium.

In 1903-04 Portage Lake was hailed as the uncrowned world champs. The league took in Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and others. Hod and Bruce Stuart, Cyclone Taylor, Bert Morrison, Riley Hern, and others graced the Portage Lake roster. Merv Youngs, long time editor of the Daily Mining Gazette was an ardent promoter of the game.

An early high school hockey promoter was Houghton's Cub Haug. Cub, a proficient player in his own right, coached high school and junior hockey and later at Michigan Tech.

Following the break-up of the Portage Lakers in 1907, amateur hockey returned to the area and in 1912-13 Portage Lake won the United States Amateur Cham-

THREE QUARTERS CENTURY OF *SPORTS* in Houghton

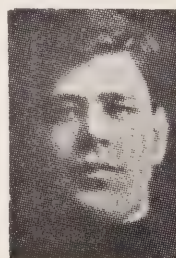
pionship after defeating Cleveland. A now famous trophy, the MacNaughton Cup, donated in 1914 by then C. & H. president James MacNaughton, was put into play for the United States Amateur Championship. It is now the official cup of the Western Collegiate Hockey Association of which Michigan Tech is a member. Another, the Doc Gibson Cup, originated in the late '30's, is annually fought for by Upper Peninsula amateur teams.



Merv Youngs



Jimmy Dee



Doc Gibson



Wally Washburn

During the 1920's Babe Colombe produced strong sextets in the local high school leagues. Babe had been manager for Portage Lake teams.

Early in the 1950's, interest shifted to junior hockey. Local teams won state and national amateur titles, and two players gained national recognition, Rod Paavola with the Olympic Gold Medal United States team, and Paul Coppo as All-American at Michigan Tech.



The Lakers of 1903-06.

YOUTH HOCKEY

Youth hockey started while "Doc" Romnes coached at Michigan Tech. Mort Croze took over and formed what is now the Copper Country Junior League. In 1950, Jim Lowney, Jr., represented the League at a meeting in Detroit to form the Michigan Amateur Hockey Association. Houghton became a member. The age brackets were Pee Wee, Juvenile, Junior and Senior.



Houghton High School sextet, 1925.

In 1952, under recreation director Hy Berman, youth hockey flourished. In April, 1954, the East Houghton PeeWees, first PeeWee team in the state to enter a national tournament, played in Grand Forks, N. Dak, and came out runner-up. Citizens John Healy, John Aldrich, Emil Sanregret, Paul Sloan, Bill Robertson, Herman Gundlach, and Nick Kaiser actively supported youth hockey.

In 1955, Jim Lowney, Jr., became vice president of M.H.A.A. In 1956, the first state tournament was held in Houghton. The East Houghton PeeWees, Hough-

ton Thunderbirds, and Portage Lake Pioneers emerged as champions in their respective divisions. Paul Koski, Gerry Caspary, Jim Lowney, Jr., and Rene Adams played featured roles in arranging the first playoffs. The East Houghton PeeWees went on to Boston and



**Above left:
MacNaughton Cup.**

Above right: Gibson Cup.

Left: Mort Croze.

became the first team in the state to win a national title. The Boston trip was paid for by the Copper Range Mining Company. When Mort Croze died in 1956, John Ala took over with H. L. Larson for two years, followed by Clem Banfield. During his reign,



The College of Mines squad, 1926.



Houghton PeeWees, 1955-56.

the Dollar Bay V.F.W. team made a name in state and national play.

Oliver Mikkola, Earl Gorman, Joe Houle, Bruno Lucchesi, Andy Wiitanen, Earl and Eva Grandchamp, Fred Zerbst, Jr., Alfred Brey, Cliff and Rip Weber,



Portage Lake Pioneers, 1955.

Rob Roy and the Thornton family contributed much to the continued success of youth hockey.

Neighboring teams in the League were the always strong Laurn-Grove clubs with fellows like Ed and Art Hauswirth at the helm, and South Range with Joe Katlin doing the chores.

BASEBALL

Baseball came to Houghton in the 1890's but complete records are available only after the turn of the century. One member of the initial team was the late James T. Healy.

In 1906, Houghton played in a league with Winnipeg, Fargo and Grand Forks, Duluth, Lake Linden, and Hancock. Three early players were Cy Wedge, Carl Betzler, and Bill Brand. The double "H"—Houghton-Hurontown—team that played from 1907 to 1911 had three Wedges, Cy, Tom, and Bill, five Wagners, Barley, Pete, Ted, Joe, and Rip, along with Bill Mutter.

In 1920, Hubbell Field was built and a new team, the Copper Sox, had big names like Nick Kaiser, Bob



John MacInnes



Jim Lowney, Jr.

Zryd, Barley Wagner, Paul Hogan, Eddie Tobola, and Louis Visena. They reigned until 1926.

The Houghton Camels in 1932, had "Jawn" Fillbrook, George Grabig, "Dutch" Manderfield, "Pea-soup" Ruelle, "Buster" Ouelette, Russ Steimle, Freddy Turcotte, and "Doc" Romnes, Chicago Blackhawk star.

In 1931, a unique team, the "Sibilsky Nine," coached by their father, had nine brothers, Fred, Ernie, August, Louie, Harold, Ted, Patsy, William, and Carlos.

In 1934 the Three Winners juniors included Dink Ruelle, Bernie Ruelle, Con Cornelliari, John Pellitier,



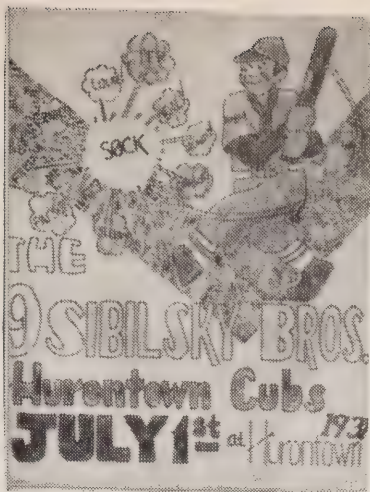
Hurontown baseball team, 1905.

George Brunette, John Wiitanen, Dick Nettle, Ralph Hurley, Earl Gorman, and Tom Banfield. The Copper Sox of 1934 listed Russ Steimle, Jibb Moerke, Louis and Patsy Sibilsky, Pete Butkovich, George Roseman, Ed Downing, and "Pooch" Abramson.

In 1939, Johnny Wiitanen, then playing in the junior leagues, became the all-time strikeout king with an average of 18 strikeouts per game.



Nick Kaiser



The Sibilsky Brothers had their own special posters.

After World War II, another Copper Sox team was revived by Frank Wright, Jr., Jack Hornick, and Gordon Mehrman, with Art Lightfoot, Bill Roberts, Jan MacLean, Walt Wisti, Bob Kestner, and a number of Michigan Tech students.

The last Copper Sox aggregation held sway from 1950-55 and featured Jack Hornick, Gordon Mehrman, Bud Lishinski, and the three Bukoviches, Joe, Tony, and Mike.



A football team of the 1895 period.

FOOTBALL

In 1918, the high school suspended football for all out war effort. Athletic fields were plowed under and planted to potatoes.

One night in September, a group of players from Houghton and Hancock High Schools formed a team that played rough and rugged football for 15 years. Eventually, players from the entire Copper Country

played on the "Twin City Football Team." They took on all comers, often playing against men of All-American reputation.

Organizers of this team were "Lock" Schumacher, Leo Cornellier, "Curly" Therriault, Faule Desrochers, Lloyd Neahan, "Rup" O'Brien, George Wimmer, "Dutch" Willman, "Happy" Barth, Milt Joffe, Irish



The High School football team of 1917.

Coughlin, "Putzy" Williams, and "Backfield" Adams. Others who joined the team were "Farmer" Mackie, "Fritz" Glesner, John Cooper, Joe Michica, "Butch" Hendrickson, Ed Moehrke, Max Baudin, "Rip" Rogers,

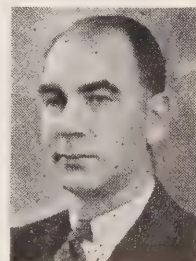


The High School football team of 1947.

Charley Hornick, and a number of Michigan Tech students.

During 1921-22 the team lost only one game. In 1922 the American Legion backed the squad. Doc Lean was manager, followed later by Doug Buchanan.

E. J. "Lock" Schumacher



SKIING

Although organized collegiate and junior skiing in the Copper Country dates only to the '40's, old timers recall the popularity of cross country skiing and jumping in the early mining days. Little has been recorded of these activities, however.

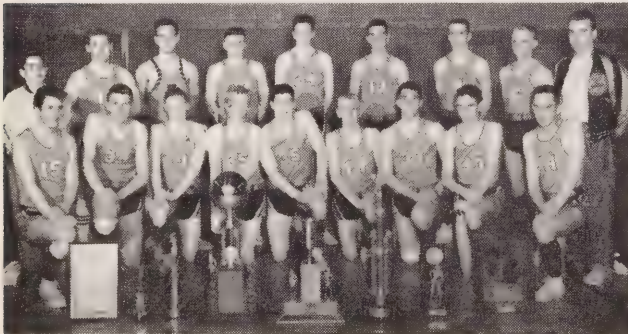
Fred Pabst of Milwaukee thought well of Ripley Hill and installed a single rope tow in 1937. The venture was short lived.



College of Mines basketball team, 1909.

BASKETBALL

Independent basketball interest was born in the late '20s, rose in early '30s and attained a peak in the late '30s and early '40s. World War II intervened but in 1946 Franklin Wright, Jr., Jack Hornick, Gordon Mehrman, and Rene Adams organized a new league that gained in stature during the late '40s and early '50s before dying out in the mid '50s.



High School State Champs, 1955.



Gene Knaebal



Barb and Cyclone Ferries

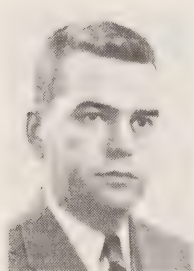
Michigan Tech entered the picture in 1944 and largely through the efforts of two students, Jim Thornton and Ron Israelson, acquired a lease for the area. Alan J. Bovard, athletic director at Tech in 1947, elevated skiing to a varsity sport, and since then Michi-



Rip and Cliff Weber, and Ski School.



Coach Pete Bugni



Coach John Gaffney

gan Tech's has been the leading college ski team in the Midwest. Much credit for the team and the development of "Mont Ripley" goes to ski coach Fred Lonsdorf.

Michigan Tech is the only college in the Midwest and one of ten in the United States that operates its own ski area. The hill now has six tows and there are plans for a much improved lift device and a ski chalet.

The college and Weber's Sport Shop annually sponsors a free children's ski school during the Christmas



Nonie Foley



Fred Lonsdorf



Lynn Lonsdorf

holidays. During the past 14 years, some 1,500 local skiers have enrolled. Weber's have also sponsored an adult free ski school Wednesday nights under the lights.

The ski school has given impetus to junior champions in the Central United States Ski Association: Fred Lonsdorf, Gene and Jerry Knaebel, Fred Sundquist, Bill and Ray Slattery, Mary Gagnon, Gretchen, Nonie, and Peggy Foley, Gwen and Carm Guilbault, Ted Nelson, Jon Saunders, Russ Luttinen, Phil and Diane Henderson, Charles, Mary, and Barbara Ferries, Kelly Pinter, Peter Garland, Ken Wenberg, and Rod Wegner. Ten of these have gone on to ski for Michigan Tech.

Michigan Tech's interest has also fostered high school skiing and made Houghton and Hancock leaders in the state.

The junior ski program produced the first F.I.S. skier to the national team for the Central District, Nonie Foley, who participated in the world's Championships in 1958.

A brother-sister combination from Houghton, Charles and Barbara Ferries, also gives indication of achieving skiing laurels. Charles was a member of the United States Olympic team in 1960 and both Charles and Barbara have been selected to the United States National F.I.S. team for the World's Championships in 1962.

BOXING

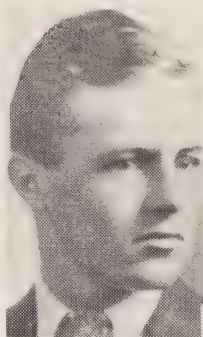
Professional boxing in Houghton was sponsored by the Elks Lodge in the late '20's. Promoters and match makers were Christ Khel, Alex Dwyer, and Fred Rodgers. They brought in such name fighters as Billy Petrolie, Prince Saunders, Mike Dundee, Andy Puglise, Mel Coleman, "Packy" Likker, "Bunny" Dishaw, and the old Michigan Tech pro, Tax Takala.

In 1928 Tax, a professional boxer prior to enrolling at Michigan Tech, began giving boxing lessons in the basement of the old Club House. Local talent soon began to appear on the local pro cards, stimulating Copper Country interest.

Such well known boxers as Lou Chappell, better known as the "Houghton School Boy" and "the Pride

of Houghton," Elsard DeLisle, Fred Sibilsky, Fran Cuff, Don Peyer, "Swery" Collette, Patty Jaskie, Billy Eddy, Rusty Adams, Bill and Ensio Juntunen, Ike Klingbeil, and the Uitti brothers, Charley and Irving, all appeared on local cards.

Takala, who earned his way through Tech by boxing, and Lou Chappell, were managed by "Doc" E. J. Waters, then a local authority on boxing.



Lou



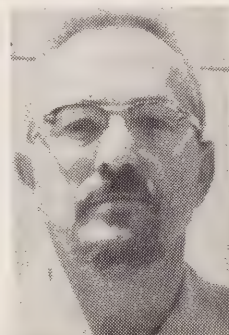
Tax



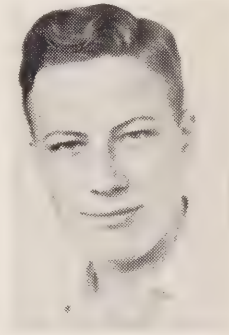
Lloyd

In the early 1930's amateur and Golden Gloves bouts headlined Pat Collins, Lloyd Chappell, Eddie and Jim Cuff, Chief Curtis, and Walt Wilmers. A number of these youngsters became state champions and Chicago Tribune Diamond Belt winners.

In the early 1930's Jack Dempsey refereed a professional card in Calumet. In 1928 Lloyd Chappell coached the Michigan Tech Golden Glovers and later the varsity boxing team until 1955 when the sport was dropped from the college athletic program.



Charley Hornick



Frank Wright

SOFTBALL

Prior to World War II some loosely organized softball was played in the Copper Country. During the war and immediately following, the league took shape, with a team represented by Hornick's Service Station carrying the Houghton banners from 1946 until 1955.

In addition to sponsor Charley Hornick, other members through the years were Franklin Wright, Jr., first

promoter and secretary of the league, Gordon Menrman, Jack Hornick, Buddo Lishinski, Dink, Bernie, and Jack Ruelle. Joe Bayles, Bill Roberts, Art Lightfoot, Rene Adams, who took over the league promotion from Wright, John Vencato, Ralph Hurley, John Ricci, and Tom Prout.

Three years ago a new league was formed with Jim Vencato promoting the Commercial Softball League.

GOLF

The Portage Lake Golf Club, the first in the U. P., was organized in 1902 and incorporated in 1904. In those days, to be seen traveling with a bag of golf clubs was the sign of an aristocrat or a man of means.



Portage Lake Golf Club

Dr. C. W. Messinger



C. H. Worcester, James R. Dee, Graham Pope, J. H. Rice and Tal Goodell were responsible for building the course. Transportation to the club was by horse and buggy. In 1910 cars appeared but the dirt road was so bad that the road commission was petitioned to fill the holes. The golf enthusiasts made no headway in having the road repaired.

The first U. P. championship was held on the Portage Lake Course in 1912.

For 30 years, from 1912 to 1942, Harry Flora was the club professional. C. W. Messinger was secretary-treasurer for over 25 years, succeeding Fred Nichols who was one of the mainstays of the club.

During World War II and gas rationing, the club lost members and could not continue operation. An appointed committee, Cy Wedge, C. T. Ferries, and C. W. Messinger contacted Michigan Tech President Grover C. Dillman with the object of presenting the club to the college, free of indebtedness. At the time, there was the task of paying off bonds, but Cy Wedge was instrumental in solving the problem. Today the college and the community have one of the finest facilities obtainable.

HOUGHTON ROD & GUN CLUB

The Houghton Rod and Gun Club, organized in 1895, was the first sportsmen's club in Michigan. It was organized by a group of young businessmen in the village who desired to take a more active interest in the propagation of fish, protection of game, and to stimulate a more active interest in the out-of-doors.

The club meets monthly and presents programs centered on outdoor sports and conservation. A featured annual winter program is the hosting of members of the Regional Offices of the Conservation Department who present a panel discussion, and with whom the club has long maintained a friendly, constructive relationship.

The club has a membership of from 130 to 175 and is affiliated with the Northern Michigan Sportsmen's Association which they helped to organize in 1919. Earl Clark of Houghton is the vice president of the association.

Matt Laitala, a member and past president of the club, was appointed in April, 1961, to serve a six-year term on the Conservation Commission. The current officers are Robert Papworth, president, and Gerald Larson, secretary-treasurer.



Clark



Isabell



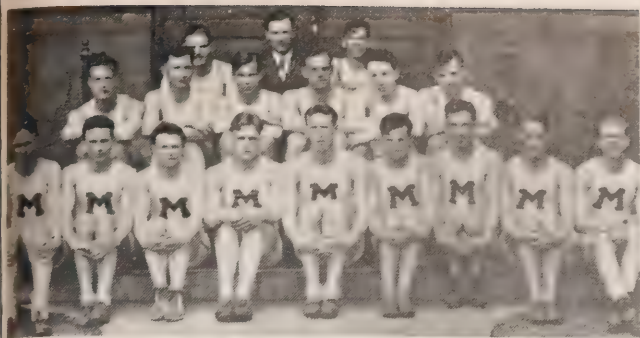
Natta

P-L RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB

The Portage Lake Rifle and Pistol Club was organized in 1946. Its membership consists of 35 senior men and women and a junior club for boys and girls to 18 years of age. They are affiliated with the National Rifle Association. The club meets on the Michigan Tech Gribble Rifle Range.

Many members of the club have won Upper Peninsula junior and senior rifle championships; two former members, Isabell Garity and Natta Fenton, fired on the Michigan Tech varsity rifle squad. Isabell gained All-American honors at Michigan Tech.

In the past 12 years more than 600 young people have completed the course in Safe and Proper Handling of Firearms and Hunter's Safety Training and were awarded Hunter's Safety Training cards. Earl Clark is club leader, Jack Fenton, instructor, and Don Nan-carrow, coach.



Tech track team, 1928.

MICHIGAN TECH IN SPORTS

From the basement of Hubbell Hall in the 1880's, athletics at Michigan Tech has matured into a full-scale program with a staff of eight full-time coaches handling 12 varsity sports with a million dollar athletic plant.

Accounts of football games go as far back as 1895, and basketball to 1909, but the first intercollegiate competition was in basketball in 1917-18. The "Club House" was built in 1906.



NCAA championship runnerup team, 1956.

Hockey came in 1919; football followed a year later. Boxing, under Lloyd Chappell, and track came in 1928. Leon Harvey handled football and basketball; Cub Haug was hockey coach. Dr. "Toby" Stipe handled the thinclads. Other early coaches included Endicott R. Lovell, Elmer Sicotte, and Joe Savini.

Bert Noblet became director of athletics in 1929, and also coached football and hockey. In 1936 Don Sherman came along and Bert became director of the



Eddie Maki, Tech's first All-American and 1938 Olympic team member.

Forestry Department. Sherman also coached football and track in addition to basketball which he had handled under Noblet. The new gym bears his name.

In 1930, varsity rifle, and in 1940, skiing were introduced.

World War II cut intercollegiate athletics and in the spring of 1946, the death of Don Sherman left only a two-man staff, Rex Benoit and Eddie Maki. The Huskies were then participating in four sports, football, basketball, hockey, and track.



NCAA championship runnerup team, 1960.

In the 1940-50 decade, the college acquired the Portage Lake Golf Course and the Mont Ripley Ski Area. In addition it has the following facilities for varsity and intramural competition: Sherman Gym with basketball courts, handball courts, and swimming pool; Engineers Field with its quarter mile cinder track; tennis courts; Dee Stadium Ice Arena; Russell Gribble Rifle Range; cross country track and ski course, and intramural softball diamonds.



Noblet



Sherman



Bovard

In 1947 Alan J. Bovard became athletic director and boxing, skiing, rifle, tennis, and golf were again added. Sherman Gymnasium was completed, Engineers Field relocated, and the Mont Ripley ski area reactivated and improved.

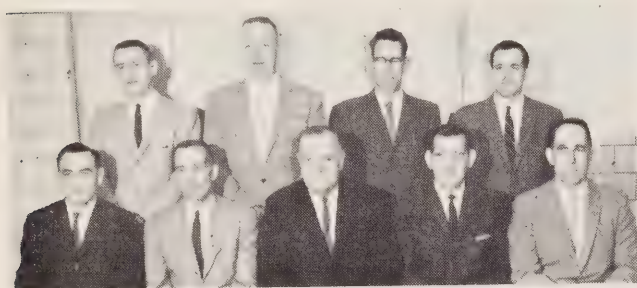
In 1949, swimming was added. In 1953, machinery for making artificial ice was installed in Dee Stadium.

In 1955, boxing was discontinued due to lack of available opponents, but this year cross country, wrestling and softball bring the present total to 12 sports.



Tech's Sherman Gymnasium.

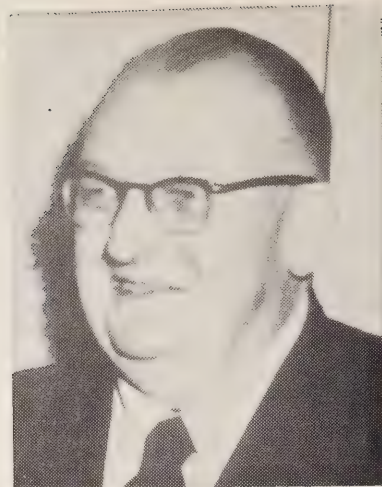
The staff is headed by Athletic Director Alan J. Boverd, Assistant Director Rex Benoit, Verdie Cox, Omer LaJeunesse, John MacInnes, Bill Lucier, Fred Lonsdorf, and Robert Gunner. Air Force Sgt. Sheldon Larson handles the rifle squad.



Tech's 1961 coaching staff.

Interesting dates in Michigan Tech athletic history include 1920-21, Endicott R. Lovell appointed hockey coach; 1921-22, Leon Harvey appointed athletic director; 1929, Bert Noblet, athletic director; 1936, Don P. Sherman, athletic director; 1937, Eddie Maki first Tech All-American, and in 1938 on U. S. Olympic squad; 1947, Alan J. Bovard, director of athletics; 1948, Bovard coached first undefeated Tech football team; 1950, tragic bus accident killed two Tech athletes; 1951, became charter member of Midwest Collegiate Hockey League, now Western Collegiate Hockey Association; 1956, gained first National Collegiate Athletic Association bid in hockey and captured second place in the nation, also won the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Tournament; 1958, joined the Northern State College Conference; 1959, had two All-Americans, gridder Bill Wiljanen, and hockey player John Kosiancic; 1960, Wiljanen repeated as All-American gridder, Paul Coppo and George Cuculick gained All-American hockey honors; 1959-60, captured second place in the nation in National Collegiate Athletic Association hockey tournament.

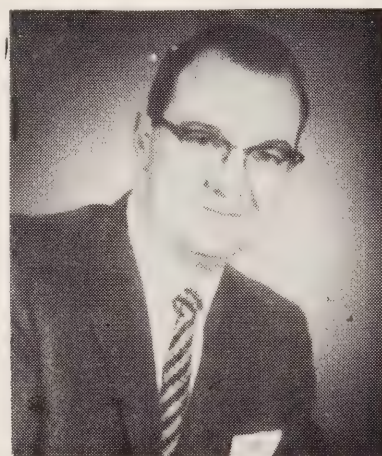
Michigan Tech's athletic achievements have brought state and national publicity to Houghton.



Jack Rice

John W. Rice, publisher and editor of the Daily Mining Gazette, himself a long time sports reporter made available to Centennial writers the files of the old Portage Lake Mining Gazette and the present day Daily Mining Gazette through which it was possible to assemble and record much of what has been written here of Houghton's sports during its first 100 years.

Publisher Rice has long been a sports fan and promoter, and has done much to bring publicity to Houghton through sports stories published in the Gazette. Recently, the Michigan Amateur Hockey Association honored him and Jack Adams, Detroit Red Wing hockey general manager for their contribution to hockey.



"Monk" Adams

Another man who has spread Houghton's sports fame far and wide is Rene "Monk" Adams, Sports Information Director at Tech. His sports roundups have made him acquaintanceships with scores of writers who follow Tech's athletic fortunes with much interest, and through their columns bring Tech and the Houghton area to the attention of a wide audience across the northern states.

EVEN ON WILDERNESS FRONTIERS

CHURCHES

brought God to man

ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA CHURCH

Father Frederick Baraga, who in 1953 became the first Bishop of Marquette, came on foot from his Indian Mission at L'Anse to celebrate the first Mass in Houghton in Quinn's boarding house near the head of present Portage Street.

On Sept. 3, 1958, Bishop Baraga administered the first Sacrament of Confirmation in the schoolhouse in Houghton. After the service, a meeting was held to arrange for the building of a church. A collection netted \$630.50 and ground was broken in the spring of 1859 under the supervision of Michael Finnegan and Michael Foley, and on July 31, 1859, Bishop Baraga dedicated the church. The Rev. D. O'Neil was the first pastor.

The present church was built under the pastorate of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. J. Rezek, and was dedicated on August 10, 1902, by Bishop Frederick Eis. Father Rezek served St Ignatius for 51 years. He died Nov. 20, 1946.

St. Ignatius Loyola parish fittingly celebrated its centennial in 1959 under the leadership of its present pastor, Monsignor Drengacz. Its priests and people are proud to be a vital force in the spiritual growth of the Village of Houghton.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas A. Drengacz is pastor; the Rev. Joseph W. Desrochers, assistant pastor; and the Rev. William F. McGee, Michigan Tech Newman Club chaplain.

Summer Mass schedule: Sundays—6:00, 7:30, 9:00 and 10:30; weekdays—6:30 and 8:00.

Education in St. Ignatius parish dates back 100 years. In 1861 when Fr. Jacker was spiritual director, he gathered all the young children of the village, Protestant and Catholic alike, into the sacristy of the church and taught them the rudiments of their early education.

There was a public school opposite the St. Ignatius church but this was operated on a tuition plan and not always within the means of all those who yearned for an education for their children. So the little "Academy", as it was called, existed to meet the needs of the times.

In 1896, one year after the arrival of Fr. Rezek in the parish, the tuition system was abolished, giving Houghton's St. Ignatius the distinction of having the first free school in the area.

In September, 1913 the new school opened its doors to 420 students. Eight nuns were in charge of a primary class and the eight grades. Another had charge of music, piano as well as chorus.

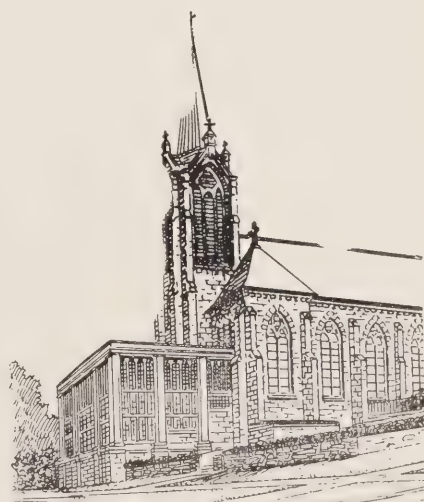
St. Ignatius school was improved and advanced both academically and physically as time went on. In 1915, the pupils affiliated with Houghton High School in Home Economics and Manual Arts. The two schools have always cooperated well. St. Ignatius reached its peak enrollment in 1917-1918, with a total of 480.

For 51 years, Fr. Rezek guided and directed the education of hundreds of children who have gone out in the world. One of his former pupils, Bishop James Davis of Puerto Rico, returned to help him celebrate his golden jubilee in 1945.

In 1952, the school opened its cafeteria, serving a hot meal to the children at noon. The school has a very modern steel kitchen with all the latest utilities, so necessary for a sanitary program. At present about 165 children are served each day.

During the years, the enrollment suffered with the times, reaching its lowest during the '20's and early '30's. At present it is 262 with Sr. M. Colleen as principal. Former graduates will remember with pleasure the names of principals of yesteryears, such as: Srs. Ignatia, Pascaline, Ernestine, Dolores, Mary Terese and Madonna.

Some of these nuns were here as long as 25 years. Some came back the second and third time.



St. Ignatius Loyola Church

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Historically, the careers of Grace Methodist Church and the Village of Houghton are closely related. The first step in the founding of Grace Church was the organization of the Portage Lake class in 1854 by the Rev. L. W. Earle, with 12 members. Grace Church, the oldest church in Houghton, celebrated its centennial in 1954.

On August 14, 1856, a board of trustees was organized, and the first church structure was completed and dedicated in 1859-1860.

During the pastorate of the Rev. C. M. Thompson (1888-1893) the present building was erected of Portage Entry sandstone and was dedicated in June of 1893. While the Rev. W. R. Fruit was pastor (1904-1909), the present parsonage at 204 Agate Street was purchased and dedicated.

On November 24, 1916, the interior of the church was destroyed by fire. Plans to erect a new building on another site were halted by the outbreak of World War I a few months later. Under the leadership of the Rev. J. E. Lewin (1919-1925) the present structure was restored and dedicated on February 8, 1925.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Guernsey F. Gorton (1930-1934) the new pipe organ was installed and dedicated. An organ recital was presented by Prof. Al Melgard, organist of the Chicago Stadium.

Spiritual values, for which these various structures were provided, while more intangible, are of more enduring substance, and through the years, Grace Church has made its full contribution to the inculcation of ideals and the development of character in the citizenry of Houghton.

The present pastor, the Rev. Paul I. Greer, welcomes visitors to services each Sunday and during the week.

CHURCH of the GOOD SHEPHERD

As the Village of Houghton was looking forward to its centennial observation, the first Lutheran Church in the history of the community was organized on March 27, 1960, as a mission project of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, a national church body with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The former Potter residence on 1102 College Avenue was purchased and remodeled for the maintenance of services. The Reverend Carl A. Brink was the organizing pastor.

During the winter months, holy communion is celebrated at 9:15 a.m. each Sunday, and morning worship at 11 a.m. During the summer, services are held at 9:30 a.m., with communion on the first Sunday of the month as well as on all major holy days. Church school and confirmation classes meet on Saturday mornings at 9:30 a.m.

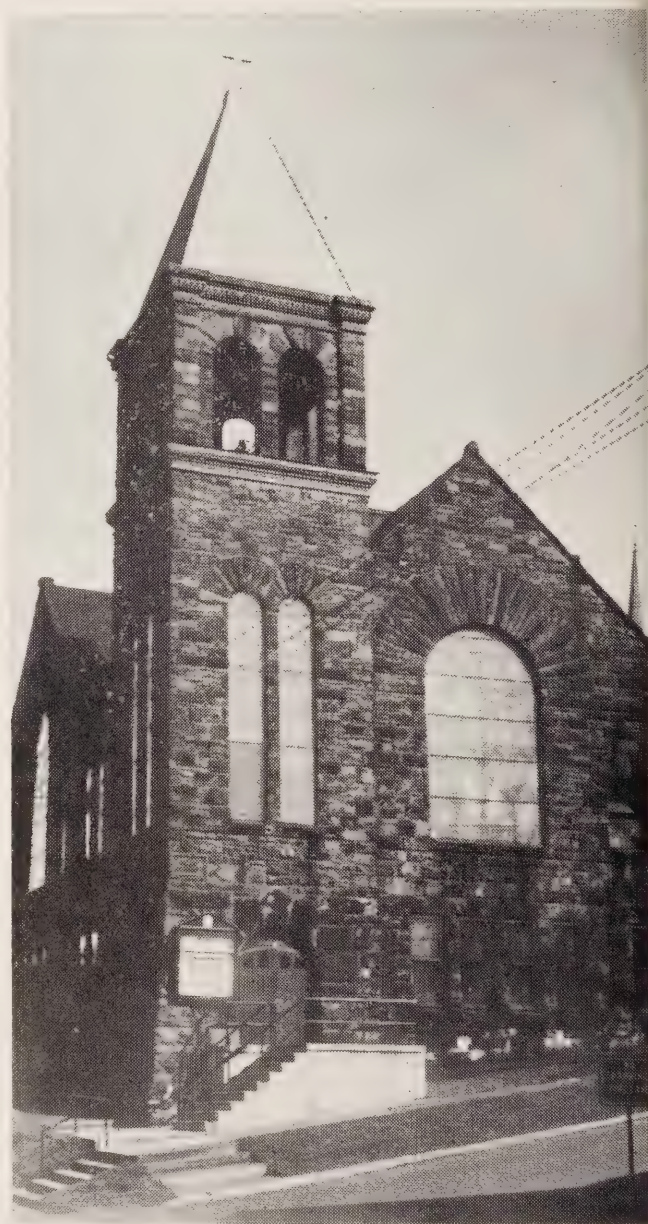
Grace Methodist Church

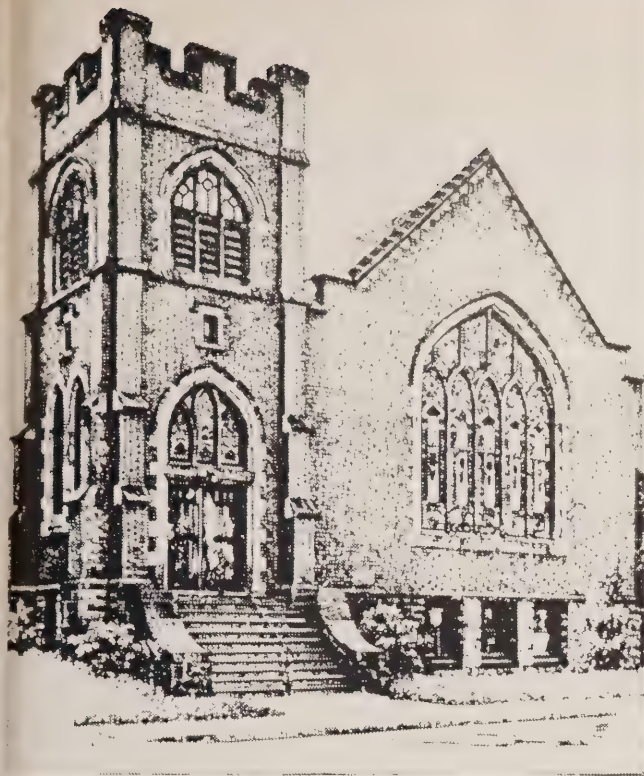
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

One of the newer churches in Houghton is the Seventh Day Adventist sanctuary on the corner of Bridge Street and Houghton Avenue. Plans for the structure were approved by March 4, 1947 and the building was completed in October, 1948. Dedication, however, did not take place until May 16, 1953.

In September, 1955 the Calumet Adventists merged with Houghton so the congregation has since been known as the Houghton-Calumet Seventh Day Adventist Church. Services are held on Saturdays at 9:30 a.m.; Sabbath school is at 10:45.

Resident pastors who have served the church are Walter Pontynen, Earl Snow, Lauri Onjukka and Paul Schoun. Currently the Rev. Leonard E. Mills of L'Anse serves the church.





First Presbyterian Church

FIRST PREBYTERIAN CHURCH

The history of the Church on Franklin Square begins with the Presbyterian missionary outpost on Mackinaw Island in 1820. The first Protestant sermon ever delivered in this part of the Northwest was preached there by the Rev. Dr. Morse, father of the inventor of the telegraph.

Missionaries came quickly to minister to the communities springing up around the newly opened mines of the Portage Lake area. A faithful nucleus soon began plans for a fully established Presbyterian Church in Houghton, but their hopes were destroyed by the confusion and transiency of the Civil War period. However, a loosely knit organization of lay workers was maintained and in 1903 they were formally organized as a Church of Lake Superior Presbytery.

Led by fund-raising ladies, members planned for a permanent Church building while worshipping in the Citizens' Bank Hall.

The Church cornerstone is dated 1908. Upon the completion of the basement by the Herman Gundlach Company, the members held services there until the sanctuary was readied by the Michels Construction Company. The manse was then built next door.

The succeeding years were interspersed with times of discouragement and tragedy, but the congregation's

persevering spirit enabled the Church to continue its mission with great hope and trust. One special accomplishment, the memorial carillonic bells, now are heard daily throughout the community as they ring in praise to God.

In 1959 the Church acquired a home adjoining the property for use as the minister's residence. The former manse, converted into a Church facility, was named The Makemie Church House in honor of the Reverend Francis Makemie, founder of the first American Presbyterian in 1706.

Throughout the years, ministers and members, through the motto, "The Friendly Church", have endeavored to serve the community and Michigan Tech students in their church life while away from home.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

The history of the Christian Science Church in Houghton dates to the turn of the century when three students of Christian Science moved here in 1899 from Chicago, Detroit and New York. Interest in Christian Science grew, and in the year 1900 a newspaper announcement for the first time invited the public to a Christian Science service in the home of a local resident.

Informal services were continued until 1905 when a Christian Science Society was organized. Services were held successively in the Karkeek Building, the Leopold Building, in 1915 in the Haas Building, in 1919, the Gazette Building, and in 1920, the I.O.O.F. Building.

In 1921 the growth of the Society made it possible to organize First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houghton. Further progress resulted in the purchase of the Benjamin Chynoweth estate on the corner of Montezuma and Second Streets in May, 1927.

The church membership increased and so prospered, that two years later all church indebtedness was cancelled. Since Christian Science churches are dedicated only when free from debt, it was with much gratitude and rejoicing that the members issued invitations to the dedicatory services held on May 5, 1929.

Church services are held at 209 West Montezuma Street Sunday morning at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.; and Wednesday evening meetings are at 8 o'clock.

A reading room located at 60 Isle Royale Street, Houghton, is open from 2 to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday with the exception of holidays; here the Bible and all authorized Christian Science literature may be read, borrowed, or purchased.



TRINITY CHURCH, EPISCOPAL

Trinity Church, located on Montezuma and Pewabic Streets in the heart of the Village of Houghton, has played a leading part in the spiritual life of the community for one hundred years.

Today's Trinity Church is the second edifice built on the same site. The first building was erected in Hancock and later moved on scows to Houghton. This building was used until 1906, when it was torn down and the present church was erected.

On September 7, 1910, the consecration of Trinity Church was celebrated and since that time it has served God and the community.

The architectural beauties of the nave transept, Lady Chapel and altar are exceedingly impressive. The features are wholly Anglican and the building gives complete expression to the truth that such a building is erected as a suitable setting for the altar.

The altar is of carved white oak. The figure carvings in the sanctuary are the work of Alloys Lang, a nephew of the Oberammergau "Christus." A majestic figure of our Lord stands in the center of the reredos, flanked on either side by adoring angels. The statue is a copy of Thorwaldsen's famous statue "Come unto me all ye that travail and are heavy laden" which is in the church of Our Lady, Copenhagen. Trinity welcomes all to worship at all services, and to call on the Rector when in need of counseling or help.

The Rector is the Rev. Herman Page. Services are held at 8:00 and 10:30 o'clock every Sunday.

FRATERNAL, CIVIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS *have enriched lives*

HOUGHTON ROTARY

The Houghton Rotary Club, the oldest service organization in the Copper Country, was organized in 1920 and has one charter member still active in Ike (LI. N.) Haas of Houghton, Michigan.

Rotary is an international organization, active in over 100 foreign countries. The primary object of Rotary is to serve the community and promote good will internationally.

James E. Fisher, Dean of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology retired faculty member, who has received many honors, was also recognized by Rotary International and appointed District Governor of Upper Michigan and Wisconsin area in 1941. Mr. Fisher is still active in Houghton Rotary.

The present officers are: President, James Stansberry; Vice Pres., Douglas Rappley; Secretary, G. K. Seiber; Treasurer, Bernard Gaffney; Board of Directors, B. L. Fryxell, Carlos Haug, and Richard Dunnebacke.

LIONS

The Houghton Lions Club was organized in 1933. Charter members still active in Lionism are: Robert S. Smith, Matt Manderfield and Ralph Voetsch.

The objects of the Lions Club are to promote the theory and practice of good government, good citizenship, take an active interest in civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of the community.

Lionism is international and is the largest service organization in the world. The local club officers for the year 1961 are Roy Ott, president; H. R. Mitchell, vice president; Howard Bond, second vice president; Lee Hooker, third vice president; A. G. Johnson, secretary; John J. Howard, treasurer; Fred Wittig, tail twister; Forrest Wilson, lion tamer.

Directors and Past Presidents: Kenneth Schnelle, Robert Curtis, Harold Wegner, Richard Stipe, Earl Volin, Martin B. O'Connor, Curtis Glanville, Omer LaJeunesse.

HOUGHTON LODGE NO. 218 F. & A. M.

Ninety-four years ago, on January 10, 1867, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan issued in the city of Adrian a Charter which brought into being Houghton Lodge No. 218, F. & A. M. The Charter was signed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, S. C. Coffinburg, and the Most Worshipful Grand Secretary, James Fenton.

The first officers of the newly chartered lodge were Thomas N. Lee, Jr., Worshipful Master; J. Q. McKernan, Senior Warden; and Thomas N. Noble, Junior Warden. Of these, Thomas N. Lee served intermittently as Master for seven terms until 1877, and J. Q. McKernan served as Master in 1868.

Sometime in the nineties, a fire damaged many of the lodge records which would otherwise have provided much of historical interest. Prior to the construction of the Masonic Temple, the lodge was housed in what was known as the Pope Building, located on Isle Royale Street below the present Gazette Building. Later, it occupied the Strobel Building, located where the Lode Theater is now situated.

On January 10, 1910, the present Masonic Temple was dedicated.

The current officers of the lodge are: Worshipful Master, K. Ross Johnson; Senior Warden, Urho Niemi; Junior Warden, Leonard E. Pennanen; Senior Deacon, Elwood F. Barkkari; Junior Deacon, Allan M. Hackman; Treasurer, Clifton R. Weber; Secretary, Verno O. York; and Tiler, Thomas S. Cameron.

HOUGHTON CHAPTER NO. 304 O. E. S.

by Mrs. Cliff Weber

The first meeting of Houghton Chapter No. 304, Order of Eastern Star, was held on December 13, 1901, under a dispensation issued by the Grand Chapter of Michigan. This chapter was instituted by William C. Brown, Worthy Grand Patron, assisted by Elizabeth A. Goldsworthy, Worthy Matron of Calumet Chapter, as Grand Marshal. The meeting was held in the old Masonic Hall located in the Strobel building where the Lode Theater now stands. Water for dinner occasions was carried from the lower floor. The Chapter continued to work under the dispensation until January 23, 1903, when it received its Charter, granted by the Grand Chapter of Michigan. Hancock, Dollar Bay, Chassell, and the Range communities were included in the jurisdiction of Houghton Chapter. Mrs. Margaret Brimacombe Edvyeen of Duluth, Minnesota, is the only living Charter member.

Houghton Chapter moved into the new Masonic Building on Nov. 10, 1910, and is continuing to hold stated meetings on the second Thursday of each month.

The present officers of the Chapter are Blanche Weber, Worthy Matron; Clifton Weber, Worthy Patron; Vall Dunstan, Associate Matron; Earl Dixon, Associate Patron; Gladys York, Secretary; Frances Horton, Treasurer; Marie Walters, Acting Conductress; Esther Jarvey, Associate Conductress; Dorothy Edwards, Chaplain; Dorothy Nancarrow, Marshal; Pearl Polglase, Acting Adah; Edna Warren, Ruth; Lillian Niemi, Esther; Selma Anderson, Martha; Alma Tervo, Electa; Warder, Flossie Merrifield; Sentinel, Melville Merrifield; Betty Jepson, Organist.

HOUGHTON-HANCOCK COUNCIL K. of C.

by Earl J. Gagnon

Hancock-Houghton Council of the Knights of Columbus is a unit of some 200 men whose clubhouse is located on North Huron Street, immediately west of the Soo Line, the former Duluth South Shore and Atlantic Railroad station.

Organized in July, 1902, the council's membership once reached 500 men scattered in various areas of Baraga, Houghton, and Ontonagon counties.

When the first class was initiated, it numbered many of the widely known Catholic men of the three division area. Its original clubrooms were located in the Kauth Block in Hancock.

From July 20, 1902, until the time the structure burned in the middle 1940's the council used the Kauth facilities. In this fire, many of the lodge's records were burned and virtually all of its robes and initiation equipment.

Among the centers which furnished a home for the council after the fire were St. Joseph School, Hancock; St. Ignatius School, Houghton, and Rouleau Hall of Hancock.

Negotiations for the acquisition of the present clubrooms were completed through a member, Mort Plowe of Houghton, on Feb. 9, 1955. From that time on the council has owned a two-floor and basement home. The second floor is rented as a housekeeping unit.

For many years Hancock-Houghton Council participated in the annual Assinnins Orphanage project. This charity was designed to present Yule gifts to the many little Chippewa Indian waifs near Keweenaw Bay. Each Christmas period the membership purchased all presents asked of Santa by the orphans at the site founded by Bishop Frederic Baraga, first clerical head of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette. In their noble work they had the assistance, in later years, of Calumet, Torch Lake and L'Anse-

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Baraga councils. A diversity of nationalities and creeds aided the Columbians in their benevolent work.

Currently, one of the oldest members of the lodge is Eugene Monroe, a Spanish American War veteran who served the Copper Country detachment in Cuba during the days of the conflict. He joined Council 692 in 1903.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY NO. 48, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

by William Latimer

Palestine Commandery No. 48 Knights Templar was fittingly constituted November 10, 1908, at 2 p. m., by Right Eminent Grand Commander Hutson B. Colman, assisted by Charles G. Graham, Grand Generalissimo; Francis M. Moore, Deputy Commander; William H. Kessler, Captain General; George T. Campbell, Senior Warden; Albert J. Young, Junior Warden; Rev. Charles A. Lippincott, Grand Prelate; H. Pomeroy, Grand Treasurer; Henry L. Anthony, Grand Recorder; Gordon R. Campbell, Standard Bearer; George L. Harvey, Sword Bearer; Frank Scadden, Acting Grand Warden.

The following Sir Knights were installed as officers: Sir William B. McLaughlin, Eminent Commander; Sir William H. Dodge, Generalissimo; Sir Charles J. McGee, Captain General; Sir Edgar Rashleigh, Senior Warden; Sir Claude V. Seeber, Junior Warden; Sir Walter R. Fruit, Prelate; Sir William Bath, Treasurer; Sir Daniel Fisher, Recorder; Sir John C. Condon, Standard Bearer; Sir William R. Wallace, Sword Bearer; Sir Paul D. Swift, Warden; Sir Albert E. Marchon, Sentinel; Sirs J. H. Rice, Robert H. Shields and Louis H. Richardson as trustees; and Sirs Fred G. Schubert, James H. Thomas and George Y. Harris, appointed Guards.

Members in attendance were: J. H. Rice, F. J. Bawden, George Y. Harris, Edward W. Prescho, W. R. Wallace, Fred L. Barrett, Edgar Rashleigh, Albert E. Marchon, William M. McLaughlin, Charles J. McGee, Claude V. Seeber, John T. McNamara, Walter R. Fruit, John G. Stone, Charles H. Moss, James Mercer, John C. Parker, Andrew Halter, James H. Thomas, James Fisher, Jr., Fred W. Stoye, Robert H. Shields, John E. Curzon, H. M. Stoll, A. M. York, George E. Gallen, Fred G. Schubert, Paul D. Swift, H. L. Swift, Edward T. Abrams, William Bath, H. P. Dutton, A. D. Edwards, James W. Craig, Frank Rogers, H. J. Campbell, F. L. Van Orden, Charles L. Lawton, John Moyle, John B. Mugford, L. H. Richardson, James Fyfe, James G. Glanville, Albert H. Ehlers, William H. Dodge, John C. Condon, Swaby L. Lawton, Daniel Fisher, W. Frank James, George W. Nichols, John L. Harris, William H. Van Slyke, W. P. Scott, J. Vanlieu, and Arthur E. Seaman.

The first Companion elected was Fred Jeffers who then resided at Atlantic Mine. The first asylum for meetings was the Strobel Hall, located where the Lode Theater now stands. On November 10th, 1910, at 2:30 p. m., Palestine Commandery No. 48 Knights Templar accepted the invitation of Houghton Lodge No. 218 F. A. M. and acted with Montrose Commandery No. 38 Knights Templar as escort to the Most Worshipful Grand Master and staff of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan at the laying of the cornerstone of the Houghton Masonic Temple. On completion of the temple it moved in and was active until April 1959 when it was voted to consolidate with Montrose Commandery No. 38 Knights Templar at Calumet.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Houghton and Keweenaw County Extension Service began in 1915 with Leo M. Geismar, County Agriculturist. The service was very closely associated at that time with the Houghton County Farm Bureau. Later this association was severed and now the Extension Service is sponsored by the Board of Supervisors, Michigan State University and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Geismar, according to reports given by pioneer farmers, made his farm visits with horse and buggy. "Top hat and tails" were distinguishing features of his attire.

The directors of the County Farm Bureau in those early days were: Joseph Bertrand, Sr., James J. Byers, William Johnson, D. Leveque, Edward A. Hamar, Eugene LeMire, William B. McCaughlin, John T. McNamara, John C. Mann, Michael Messner, Fred W. Nichols, R. C. Pryor, Joseph W. Selden, John S. Stone, W. Thompson, Edward Ulseth, W. S. Wahl, and E. U. Bennison.

The Houghton County Agricultural Society was organized in 1934 for the promotion of agricultural enterprises and to conduct the annual potato, grain and seed show. Membership in the Society is primarily composed of potato growers, a potato handler, and farm equipment dealers.

Many of the early potato plots were 5 to 10 acres and even less. Now the Vitton Brothers, Gaspardos, and Kallios grow 150 acres each. Ahti Hiltunen, Earle Sohlden, Reuben Rheault, Werner Karppi, Porkkas, Puuris, Larsons, and Lindstroms grow from 20 to 60 acres each. One thousand bushels per acre yields are possible today compared with 300-400 bushels in the 1930's. John Eilola did record a 586 bushel yield in 1932. Gaspardo Brothers recorded a 523 bushel yield in 1937. The eight row sprayer came into the county in 1939 when John and Jim Gaspardo demonstrated the machine on a potato tour.

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*Houghton's Most Modern
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Near the Bridge — Houghton

Over 40 years ago the early settlers of the Keweenaw Peninsula realized that the climate and soil are adapted to the production of strawberries. A marketing organization, the Copper Country Strawberry Growers Association, was organized by Earl Roberts, County Agricultural Agent in the late thirties.

Dairying has continued to be the largest agricultural enterprise in the county. Many herds average nearly 500 pounds of butterfat per cow. In the 1920's 300 pound averages were rare. In five years from 1954 to 1959 the gross income of our dairymen doubled. Ten cow herds, so common 30 or 40 years ago, have been replaced by 20, 30, 40, and 80 cow herds.

The agricultural agents who had much to do with the farmers' technical education were Leo M. Geismar, 1913-1929; Earl Roberts, 1930-1941; William Cargo, 1941-1949; Frank Madaski, 1949-1960; and Wallace Kesitalo, 1960.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, of which Matt Puuri is chairman, and the Houghton Soil Conservation District have done much in agricultural development. Toivo Lahti is chairman and Fred Kekko is the technician for the local soil conservation program.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

by Eleanor E. Beaudry, Secretary-Treasurer

In June, 1919, the Houghton Association of Commerce was organized with the assistance of a group of men who came here from Green Bay, Wisconsin. The new commerce association was patterned after the Green Bay Association, and operated a full time office in Houghton until early in 1959, some 40 years later, when merger joined the Hancock Chamber of Commerce and the Houghton Association of Commerce, and the joint organization became the Houghton-Hancock Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

In 1936, two years after the Copper Country Vacationist League had been organized to do the tourist advertising for Houghton and Keweenaw Counties, League officials requested the Houghton Association of Commerce to share its office and tourist information bureau, as well as its secretarial and clerical help, and thereby combine the offices for greater operational efficiency, and share the overhead and expenses on a pro-rata basis. This arrangement remained in effect until December 31, 1960, when the League severed its relations with the Chamber and moved to Hancock.

Although 25 Presidents have served the Houghton Association of Commerce, only three Executive Secretaries have worked for the Association. William Duff-



The Community Building—originally the home of the Houghton Club.

ney was the first secretary, from June 17, 1919 to June 1, 1926, when he was replaced by Gus T. Hartman who served for 10 years. In June 1936, Miss Eleanor E. Beaudry, who had worked as stenographer-clerk in the Association office, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Miss Beaudry has retained that position since 1936, with the exception of a leave of absence from October 1943 to March 1946, when she left to serve in the WAVES (WR), Women's Reserve in the Navy.

Since 1919, a number of stenographer-clerks have also worked for the Association, including Margaret Lamarche, Dorothy Neugebauer, James W. Sullivan, Helen Beaudry, Mrs. Gunnar D. Miller, Charles Brunell, Edmund R. Beaudry, Edna L. Beaudry, Mary Scanlon, Judy Mason, Betty Prout, Mae Ylitalo, and Phyllis Takku. During Miss Beaudry's leave of absence, Elaine Knickerbocker and Hennessy M. Finnegan operated the office and tourist information bureau.

Presidents and their terms were as follows: 1919—Ben F. Sparks; 1920—Dr. Charles T. Ferries; 1921—Frank L. Van Orden; 1922 to 1930, incl.—James R. Dee; 1931—H. V. Kivela; 1932—Clarence S. Gale; 1933—Edward Haas; 1934—Dr. Charles T. Ferries; 1935 through 1939—Edward A. Hamar; 1940;—Harry E. Varney; 1941—J. Albert Foote; 1942 and 1943—Joseph M. Donnelly; 1944 and 1945—Claude D. Fenton; 1946—N. J. Kaiser; 1947 and 1948—Richard K. Carne; 1949—Albert W. Quandt; 1950—Paul W. Swift; 1951—Melvin Jose; 1952—Howard J. Savard; 1953—Juel Caspersen; 1954—William Link; 1955—Robert S. Smith; 1956—Paul W. LaBine; 1957—Frank C. Potter; 1958—Robert D. Haas; 1959—Harold A. Sage.



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A new low cost CARY-LIFT to its line of lift trucks and front end loaders which are manufactured in the Lake States District.

The PETTIBONE name is old as a manufacturer but fairly new in this area; but in ten years has shown a steady progress in always striving to better its products.

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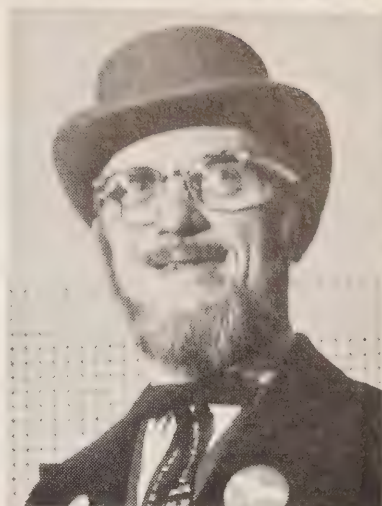
CAME THE CENTENNIAL 1961



Joseph Hermann



Carlos Wenberg



Harry Major

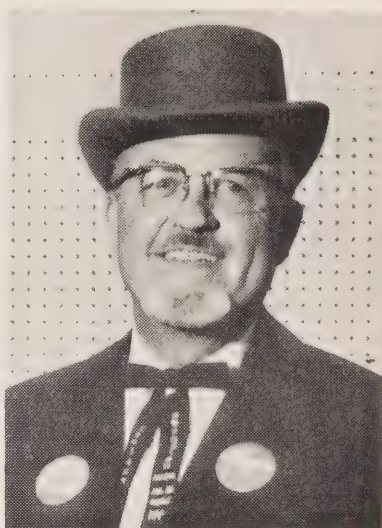
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Curtis Glanville



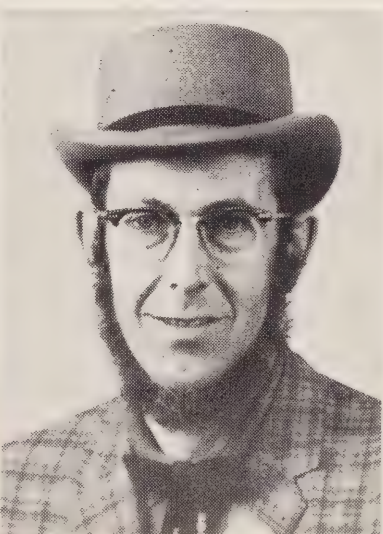
William Link



Dan Seeber



Ernest Townsend



Paul Frair



Reese Raduchel

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Houghton



HISTORY COMMITTEE
Irv Edwards, Mrs. Ruth Butler, William Voght.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization established in 1920 to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

The League works on governmental issues which arise out of needs of the community, the state, the nation. The membership chooses the program. The League supports or opposes issues; never candidates.

The League of women Voters of Hancock and Houghton was recognized as a provisional League in January, 1960. After a thorough study of the League program had been made in study meetings and general membership meetings, a finance drive had been completed and a Know Your Towns survey finished, recognition as a local League was granted in March, 1961.

4-H CLUB

The 4-H club program in Houghton as elsewhere is designed to develop the individual talents of boys and girls for more effective family and community living. It welcomes young folks of any income group, color, and creed. 4-H is for everyone and it is everyone's business in the educational program of our youth.

Arne Kettunen was the first 4-H club agent in Houghton County. He was here in 1916 for a period of seven months. Superintendent of Schools Irving Edwards recalls Mr. Kettunen organizing garden clubs in the Village of Houghton that year. Mr. Kettunen later became State 4-H club leader.

Other people who served as 4-H club agents were:

Laurence Miller, 1918; Hazel Deadman, 1918; Beryl Hagerman, 1919-1920; Clare Rood, 1923; Paul Banker, 1924-26; G. O. Harma, 1927; Bernard Gaffney, 1930 and 1943; K. J. Moilanen, 1935-38; Elma Beck, 1938-42; Reino Turunen, 1946; Wallace Keskitalo, 1947-60.

The County Home Demonstration Agents who contributed to 4-H work were: Flora McEkhinney, 1917-21; Pearl Jacobson, 1947-48; Ella Isabel Elvin, 1948-53; Marilyn Cummins, 1954-55; Janet Keller, 1957-59; and Kristin Hokens, 1959-60.

The following is from a report of former County Agricultural Agent Earle Roberts of early 4-H club work: "The 4-H club program includes clothing work for girls and handicraft for boys. These clubs are usually carried on through the country schools.

From another portion of Mr. Roberts' report: "The 4-H potato project has been an important factor in a campaign of certified seed growing. Last spring 73 boys and girls enrolled in potato work. Most of them used artificial seed. In one community where no 4-H club work had been done 21 members were assisted in obtaining certified seed by a Junior-Senior partnership with members of the Calumet Lions Club. Each Senior partner furnished his Junior partner 2½ bushels of certified seed."

Adults who are now serving as local leaders at Houghton are: Miss Nellie McManiman, Mrs. Herbert Myszka, Mrs. Joseph Gedvillas, Ann Traglia, Mrs. Traglia, Carl Danellson, Rev. Herman Page, Oscar Schultz, Rees Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Schutz, Mrs. Thomas Benney, Mrs. Mary Heikkila; and in Hurontown—Mrs. Leonard Ollila, Mrs. Robert Plough, and Mrs. Albert Butkovich.

RUSSELL "RUSTY"
HELLMAN

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

.
CARMEN

DELLIQUADRI

Democratic Candidate for
Constitutional Convention Delegate

GROVES-KELCO SALES,
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Super Market Merchandisers

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in 3,000 Markets*

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Serving Four County Area

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Serving Houghton, Ontonagon, Baraga and
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Budget accounts, keep fill service,
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STOCKADE COMMITTEE

Klay Vehring, Sid Dunstan, Babe Colombe, Andy McCormick.

V. F. W.

The National organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which was founded at Denver, Colorado, in 1899 by a group of Spanish American War veterans, describes itself as an association of men who have fought America's foreign wars on land and sea and in the air.

John Driscoll, Spanish American War veteran, Frank T. Lorasch, John Vizena, and Earl D. Sullivan, World War I veterans, were responsible for the foundation of the local unit. On October 9, 1933, Portage Post No. 1292, Veterans of Foreign Wars was instituted and the officers installed by Department of Michigan Commander Fred Lerch of Detroit. Henry W. Hecker, Spanish American War Veteran and former prominent business man, was installed as first Commander.

Portage Post was the forerunner of ten other V.F.W. Posts organized in the Copper Country district by Past Commander John Smith. On May 22, 1936, an Auxiliary to the Post was organized and Mrs. Marie Merrill was named its first president. In 1939, the Post acquired a building at 810 Sheldon Ave., Houghton, and converted it into the club rooms which they still occupy.

In carrying out one of the mandates of the National organization, "to honor the dead by helping the living," the Post participated in the burial of 18 World War II returned war dead. Among this honored group was Frank Holly, son of Mrs. Francis Holly of West Houghton. Frank Holly went into the service Nov. 25, 1943, and on Feb. 2, 1944 became the first World War

II veteran to join the Post. He was killed in action in Italy on June 29, 1944. In 1947, the Post purchased the former Strobel lot on Huron street and expects to erect a modern club room on this site.

HOUGHTON-HANCOCK BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

The Houghton-Hancock Business and Professional Women's Club was organized in November, 1934, with fourteen members. The officers at that time were Margaret McDermott, president; Eunice Roche, first vice-president; Lilly Durchman, second vice-president; Dorothy Kearney, secretary and Betty Westcott, treasurer.

The club became affiliated with both the State and National Federation the same year and is also a member of the Houghton-Ontonagon County Federation of Women's Clubs.

The club is strictly a service club and has participated in many civic affairs in our local community and has made donations to all worthwhile projects in the communities from which it draws its membership.

In 1959, the club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary and many of our former members from out of town attended or sent greetings. This outstanding affair was held at the Douglass House.

The club has had State recognition several times and several members have been appointed on State committees. The club is progressing each year and hopes to accomplish much more in its particular field.

NOT OLD ENOUGH

for a centennial of our own
but for 71 years we have
used all good ideas,
both old and new,
to serve you better.



Visit with the friendly folks of

Superior National Bank & Trust Co.

OF HANCOCK

*who congratulate the Village of Houghton
on their one-hundredth anniversary*



THE CENTENNIAL WHISKER COMMITTEE

Paul Dreis, Dick O'Brien, Cliff Weber, Don Brewer, John DeGroot.

THE MICHIGAN TECH LITTLE THEATER

The Michigan Tech Little Theater is a community organization which has grown out of a college group. In 1928 the Faculty Women's Club at M.C.M. was organized under the leadership of Mrs. Hotchkiss, the wife of the president of the college. Mrs. George Swenson was appointed head of the Drama Committee of the newly-formed club. For nearly twenty years this group continued and prospered, presenting short plays for the college group and for various civic organizations. In the winter of 1945-46, Mrs. Rex Benoit was president of the club, and set up a committee to organize the Drama Committee as a separate organization.

The new group, which included men as well as women, was named the Michigan Tech Little Theater, and Mrs. Swenson was elected its first president.

Over the years the Little Theater has produced plays of high quality, some of them material which is seldom available to the public.

Since the group has no stage of its own, the productions have been presented in a variety of settings. The early productions were frequently in classrooms at MCMT, and the Union Ballroom is still used for smaller productions. The local high school stages have been used, as well as the Kerredge Theater.

For over a decade the spring production of the

Little Theater has been sponsored by the Hancock Rotary for the benefit of the Copper Country Charities, and Bay Cliff Summer Camp. This has not only brought such outstanding plays as *Laura*, *January Thaw*, and this season's *Jane* to the Copper Country, but has provided thousands of dollars for the aid of handicapped children of the area.

TOASTMASTERS INTERNATIONAL

Portage Lake chapter of Toastmasters was organized in the fall of 1956, chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. M. E. Volin who served as its first president. A group of Toastmasters from Iron Mountain and Marquette aided the local group in their early organization. A charter from the International organization was granted in April, 1957. The local membership has averaged about 25, including members from Calumet and L'Anse as well as from the Portage Lake area.

The chapter has its regular meetings in the Finnish Room at the Michigan Tech Memorial Union on the first, third and fourth Wednesdays of each month during the winter. In addition it has a Charter Night Banquet each April, to which wives and former members are invited. John Christianson from this group has served as Area Governor, and a number of the members have participated in the annual speech contests in the area and the district level.



HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Back Row: Bertie Matte, Del Fredrickson, Diadama Mason. Front row: Julie Slagg, Margaret Nantell, Elsie Moehrke.

KIWANIS CLUB

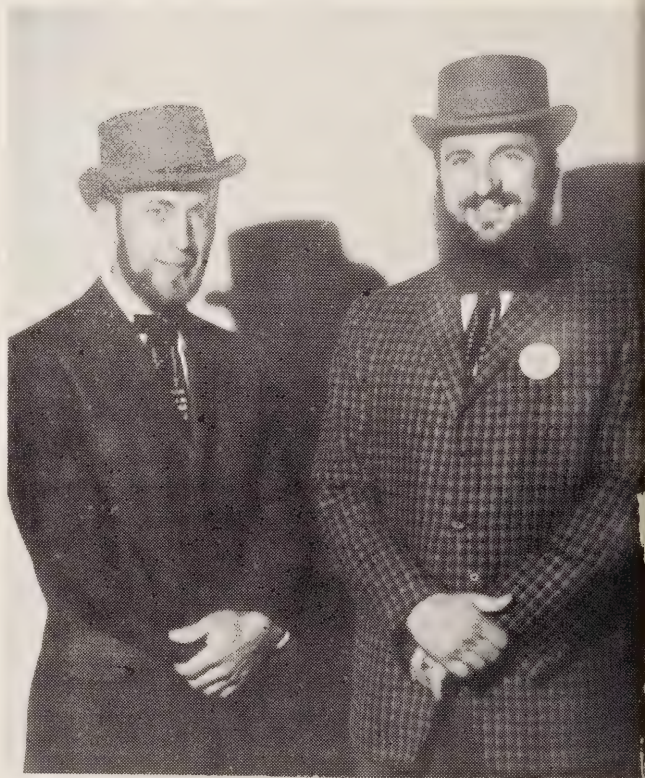
The Kiwanis Club of the Copper Country, serving Houghton County, received its charter on March 15, 1958, under the co-sponsorship of the Kiwanis Clubs of Ironwood and Marquette.

Through its Action Committees on Boys and Girls Work, Vocational Guidance, Agriculture and Conservation, Public and Business Affairs, and Support of Churches, it has recognized individual citizens for outstanding community service and achievement, and students for distinguished scholarship; moreover, it has initiated action which will eventuate in the establishment of a pollution abatement program for local waterways, in improvement of a nearby stream watershed, and in the organization of an Explorer Post of Boy Scouts of America.

Organizations to which Kiwanis has contributed as a result of the success of its fund-raising campaigns include scholarships to St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing, Bay Cliff Health Camp, and 4-H groups. It has also either supported or recognized outstanding play in local basketball, football, skiing, Little League baseball, and Junior Amateur Hockey.

Kiwanis has provided for some of the personal needs of underprivileged children in the community and contributed services to annual United Fund drives. Members have likewise assisted the Houghton County Safety Commission and participated in local religious group activities.

Through these and other activities, Kiwanians continually fulfill their motto, WE BUILD.



GRAND PARADE COMMITTEE

Clarence Kramer, Richard Madison.



HOUGHTON CENTENNIAL BELLE CONTESTANTS

**Jeanine Belhumeur, Dorothy Hagwell, Melody Robert, Irene Heikkila,
Nancy Ericson, Janice Kaywood, Mina Brotherton.**

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CENTENNIAL
BELLES**

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BUSTLETTE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Joseph Hermann, Miss Nellie MacManiman, Mrs. Paul Doud, Mrs. Edward T. Colombe.

HOUGHTON NATIONAL BANK

By 1865, Houghton had grown in population and was badly in need of banking facilities. Through the efforts of Houghton's leading citizens, the Copper Country's first bank was organized, the National Charter being issued to "The First National Bank of Houghton". Numbered among the original organizers are such well-remembered names as William Harris of Smith & Harris, A. B. Frue, Agent of Grand Portage Copper Company, Francis Mayworm, John Hoar of J. Hoar and Brothers, M. Foley, M. Foley & Brothers, Graham Pope, Clerk for Shelden & Columbian Copper Company, Alex Pope, Jr., Dr. George Fuller, John Mabbs, Agent for Isle Royale Mine, Frank Haun, A. T. Loring, Thomas H. Leonard, Superintendent Arcadian Copper Co., W. H. Harding, A. Wanzer, Charles W. Hillyer, John Atwood, Assistant U. S. Assessor, and E. D. Brigham of Portage Lake Smelting Works.

The new bank had its first quarters in the basement of the Ransom Shelden residence, at that time situated where the Shelden-Calverley building now stands, across Shelden Avenue from the present bank. In a short time, the bank was moved to a permanent home at the foot of Isle Royale Street.

The first Board of Directors was composed of Ransom Shelden, William Harris, Herman Heyn, John Hoar, John P. M. Butler, William Condon, James N. Wright, Edward Ryan, and Allen T. Loring. Mr. Ransom Shelden was the first president and William Harris the first cashier.

In 1885, the twenty-year Charter having expired, the

bank was reorganized and its name changed to The National Bank of Houghton. By 1887, business had grown so that the present building was built and occupied on August 10. In 1905, a permanent Charter was issued to the present Houghton National Bank.

Ninety-six years is a long period, and many changes have occurred during that time. The old methods of banking are gone. Modern machines have taken the drudgery out of bank work. Cages and grills have been eliminated or modified, and every effort is made to create a pleasant, friendly atmosphere. The community recognizes with pride that the Houghton National Bank is as well prepared today as it always has been in the past, to take a leading part in what may be of interest in the progress of the community which it has served for so many years.

The bank's present officers are Herman Gundlach, President and Chairman of the Board; John J. Howard, Executive Vice President; Joseph M. Lenz, Vice President and Cashier; George H. Richards, Assistant Cashier; and Dorothy MacLean, Assistant Cashier.

The Directors are Clement L. Banfield, Herman Gundlach, John J. Howard, W. W. Intermill, Michael Messner, William P. Nicholls, Philip E. Ruppe, and H. Leigh Swift.

Members of the bank's present staff are Judith Daavetilla, Donna Foster, Sandra Gauthier, Betty Hall, Clyde Johnson, Julia Lean, Joan Lombardi, Margaret Lombardi, Bertha Nagle, Eleanor Niskey, Ida Nivala, Jean Parker, Mary Ricca, Richard J. Rowe, Janet Saul, Paul Tepsa, and Louise Vizena.



HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE
Miss Marcia Matero, Maggie and Scotty Swan.

APPLICATION FOR A NATIONAL BANK

March 1865

*To the Secretary of the Treasury
of the United States:*

The undersigned business men, residing in Houghton County, would respectfully solicit your favorable consideration of the application made for a charter for the First National Bank of Houghton.

In this County alone, there is paid out monthly about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. There is but one banking institution within six hundred miles of this place, viz, The National Bank of Marquette, with a capital of \$100,000, about seventy-five miles from this place.

To meet the wants of this community large amounts of currency are brought from the East at a large expense, and in addition the mining companies, for want of sufficient currency to pay their employees are obliged to issue small drafts of from \$5.00 to \$20.00, which are used here as currency. Great inconvenience is felt by merchants and others in using these small drafts; aside from the facts that irresponsible companies are thus enabled to circulate their paper and force it on the community — aside from this we have no means of procuring exchange in Eastern cities in such amounts as is required to meet our engagements.

We have some two hundred and fifty miles of land carriage for our mails during the winter season, through an almost unbroken wilderness, making the transmission of currency a matter of great insecurity, and no currency comes into the County during a period of seven months.

We are subject to the risk of poor currency (an insufficient amount even of that) irresponsible companies issuing drafts, no means of procuring exchange and we submit to your consideration the above facts and ask that a certificate be granted at as early a day as possible for the establishment of the First National Bank.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY

Since the dawn of mankind, there is evidence of man's esteem for beer, the beverage of moderation.

Ancient clay tablets found in Mesopotamia tell us of sixteen kinds of beer made as early as 4,000 B.C. by ladies of the household. An Assyrian tablet of 2,000 B.C., informs us that beer was among the provisions taken aboard Noah's Ark!

The art of brewing spread from Egypt to Greece, and from Greece to Rome, following the course of civilization. Julius Caesar drank a toast in beer to his officers to honor the crossing of the Rubicon in 49 B.C.



The Bosch plant at Lake Linden as reconstructed after the fire of 1877.

Through the Middle Ages, European brewing skill was concentrated within the cloistered walls of monasteries. The monks supplied good beer as well as Christian teaching.

Hops, as we know them, appear to have been first used in Finland. Estonian brewers, neighbors of the Finns, introduced hops to the Slavs. The Slavs made the Germans acquainted with hopped beer.

German beers, brewed with malt and hops, were a major factor in the growing prominence and prosperity of the towns of The Hanseatic League about 1,000 A.D. and word-of-mouth advertising built a big export in German beer. The prestige of German brewing was so great by the early 18th Century that a cabinet decree of 1781 appointed the 19-year-old Crown Prince Frederick to serve as brewer's apprentice. It was he who later earned immortality as Frederick the Great.

Britain matches Germany in honor paid beer and brewing. King Arthur served his Knights of the Round Table a beer called bragget. The father of William Shakespeare was an Ale-conner. Shakespeare himself paid tribute to beer and ale in many of his plays.

In America, beer was brewed long before Christopher Columbus arrived. The ancient Incas knew a brew called sora, ancestor of a more modern beer called chicha. Columbus described the beer served him on his

final voyage to America in 1502 as "resembling English beer."

Beer came over on the Mayflower. In fact, because the ship's beer ran low Plymouth Rock became an historic shrine. The Mayflower was bound for Virginia. Her master put in at Plymouth instead because he had drifted off course and, as his ship's log records the situation, "we could not take time for further search or consideration, our victuals being much spent, especially our beer."

Expansion of the colonies brought a thriving brewing industry. Men whose valor and wisdom won and preserved American independence were themselves brewers. Among these were George Washington and Samuel Adams. Thomas Jefferson persuaded Bohemian master brewers to come to America and teach their advanced skills to American brewers.

The Westward movement carried many a pioneer brewer. Supreme Court Justice John Voelker, in his book "Trouble Shooter," tells of his grandfather, a German immigrant, who wed in New York City and took his bride by train and boat to Sault Ste. Marie to set up a brewery there, discovering that there was a brewery in Soo, went by ox cart train to the "Copper Country" and started a pioneer brewery at Fort Wilkins. When the garrison left the fort, the brewery was moved to Ishpeming.



The old Scheuermann office in West Houghton, since remodeled and now office of the Bosch Brewing Co.

Recent history of the brewing industry indicates that it was primarily domestic in nature, consisting of a large number of small, or local breweries, each serving a relatively small area. This characteristic still prevails in some countries, in Great Britain for example. If you were to add up the number of breweries on that island, you'll find more than 300, all serving a nation no larger than the state of Oregon.

In the United States, however, the big commercial breweries, capitalizing on America's unchallenged su-

premacy in high-speed, automated packaging and transportation techniques, and its fetish for advertising, have all but driven the small, domestic brewery out of existence. In fact, today only 203 breweries are listed.

This toll of the local brewery is especially evident in the history of the Copper Country. Of the numerous concerns that flourished in the early days, only one, the Bosch Brewing Co. of Houghton, remains. It is, in fact, the only brewery left in the entire Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Eagle River had two breweries, the Knivel established in 1855, and the Clemens Brewery. The Knivel brewery, founded by Frank Knivel, had a capacity of 1,200 barrels a year, 2/3 of which were bottled. In Calumet, the Calumet Brewing Co. thrived during the heyday of the mining era.

In the immediate area of Houghton several breweries operated. Perhaps the oldest of these was the Union Brewery, established in 1857 by William Ault. It was located at Cole's Creek in West Houghton. After Ault's death in 1863, the Union was sold to Philip Scheuerman, Frank Maywood and Adam Youngman and this trio labeled their firm the Union Brewing Co. Scheuerman ultimately bought out his two partners. The original capacity of the Union was 10,000 barrels of beer per year. In 1870, Scheuerman reconstructed his plant at what now is frequently called the Michigan Smelting Works site and re-named it the Scheuerman Brewing Co.

The A. Haas Brewery was established in Houghton in 1859 by Adams Haas in a log building at the corner of Shelden and Dodge Streets. Later it was improved with a frame structure and in 1875 a stone building having a capacity of 6,000 barrels a year, employing 14 men.

On Dodge and Montezuma in Houghton, was located the Houghton Brewery and Bottling Works. It was owned by Frank Hann and made about 500 barrels of beer annually, all put up in bottles. In 1879, the Haas interests purchased this plant but used it only for storage purposes.

Hancock interests organized the Park Brewing Co. of West Hancock. This was later purchased by Haas who closed his brewery in Houghton. Still later local interests obtained the Haas Brewery and operated it as the Copper Country Brewing Co. until its close in 1954.

The 87-year-old Bosch brewery is well recognized as an integral part of the community. Joseph Bosch, its founder, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1850. He immigrated to this country as a child and settled in Port Washington, Wisconsin, where his father was a brewer. In 1867 the family moved to Lake Linden, Michigan. Young Joseph Bosch gained experience in breweries in Milwaukee, Cleveland and Louisville, returning to Lake Linden in 1874 to establish a brewery in the then undeveloped "Copper Country." It was first called Joseph Bosch & Co. but later changed to the Bosch Brewing Co.



SQUARE DANCE COMMITTEE

Don Edson, Mrs. Don Edson, Paul Hinzmann, Mrs. Russ Smith, Russ Smith.

On February 1, 1899, Bosch bought out the Scheuerman Brewing Co. of West Houghton and continued to operate both plants until prohibition. After Repeal, the Company re-opened only the Houghton brewery and it is in this plant that Bosch operates today. It has gained the reputation of being one of the most modern small breweries in the country.

The present management of the brewery is under the leadership of Joseph Bosch's daughter, Katherine Bosch. Philip Ruppe is President and James Ruppe Executive Vice President. Both are grandsons of the founder. Charles Finger, himself a fourth generation brew master, is Vice President. The executives of the Bosch brewery have always led active and influential lives in the community as supporters of various local clubs and charitable organizations. They welcome tours of the plant the year-round.

In addition, the brewery stresses the relationship of its product and the community by featuring advertising themes such as "Refreshing as the Sportsman's Paradise," buttressed with such home-spun philosophy as "Relax, Refresh, Be Good to Yourself." Advertising media include the use of daily newspapers, outdoor posters, radio and television, which make known the availability of Bosch's beer in cans, bottles and on draught.

The constant modernization of Bosch's plant is not only a vote of confidence in the future of its marketing region, but a means of preparing for it. The management looks to developments such as the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Straits of Mackinac Bridge to bring an even greater era of prosperity and progress to the area.

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Printers

H A N C O C K



BANNER COMMITTEE

Paul Swift, Bob Haas, Cliff Weber, John DeGroot, Marty O'Connor.

HERMAN GUNDLACH, INC. . .

In June, 1898, Herman Gundlach, Sr. arrived in Houghton from Chicago to undertake a building project, the new Douglass House. Upon its completion he remained in the community and founded the construction company bearing his name. Its growth is well marked by numerous commercial, residential and industrial buildings. No project was either too small or too large. All were given the same careful attention with every smallest detail of construction considered to be of major importance. At the turn of the century, a new method of building construction was striving for recognition. It consisted of substituting reinforced concrete for other building materials of that day and Herman Gundlach was one of the pioneers in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan who realized the benefit of this ideal medium and was one of the first to convert architect's plans and specifications into substantial reinforced concrete structures. Buildings such as the Masonic Building, Citizens Bank Building, Houghton Club (now the Community Building), Leopold Building, the Addition to the Douglass House in 1903, Library and Museum, two Chemistry Buildings, Club House, McNair Hall, and the Administration Building on the Michigan Tech Campus, the Home Office of the Detroit & Northern Savings & Loan Association in Hancock, St. Michaels School and the

Bell Telephone Building in Flint, Michigan School for the Blind in Lansing, Spurr Hall on the campus of Northern Michigan College in Marquette, and others too numerous to list are some of the many landmarks to his credit.

In 1945, after the passing of Herman Gundlach, Sr., the company and its reputation entered a new period of growth under the guidance of Herman Gundlach, Jr. Attesting this growth are many structures evident almost everywhere in the Upper Peninsula from the Sault to Ironwood and from Escanaba to Isle Royale National Park.

To indicate just a few, the War Memorial Hospital in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan Bell Telephone Company Central Office Building in Escanaba, Pickands-Mather Shaft Houses and Equipment in Ironwood, Multiple Cabin Units on Isle Royale National Park, The John Warden Power Station and various works on the Celotex Plant at L'Anse. On the Michigan Tech campus stand as monuments their modern Boiler Plant, the Memorial Union Building, the Ores Research Building, the Civil & Geological Engineering Building, West Wadsworth Hall, East Wadsworth Hall Addition (one of the largest college dormitories in the United States under one roof), the new and modern Married Student Housing facility. In the Houghton-Hancock area, one

OUR "CAP'S" OFF . . .
 Congratulations to the folks of
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May you enjoy continued prosperity and
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 Telephone ST 6-3784

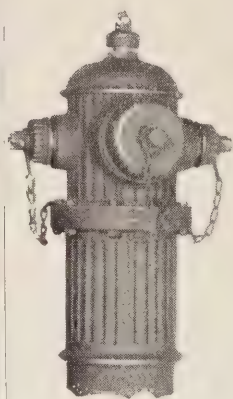
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LIBRARY HISTORIANS
Mrs. W. R. Raduchel, Mrs. O. Ketola.

will find structures such as the Michigan Bell Business Office, the new J. C. Penney Store Building, extensive additions to the Bosch Brewery, the Westside Pharmacy, Detroit & Northern Savings & Loan Addition, the new Superior National Bank, Metropolitan Insurance Company Building, St. Joseph's School and Convent, the Aldrich Medical Building, Suomi College Nikander Hall, Sloan Medical Building, and some new and very modern residences. In the Ontonagon area can be seen the modern bank in Mass, the beautiful Holy Family Church in Ontonagon, the entire residential Town Site at White Pine, and innumerable production facilities for the White Pine Copper Company and the Huss-Ontonagon Pulp & Paper Company.

Now, under construction, the Michigan Bell Central Office Building in Ripley and the Maintenance Garage in Hancock, four new projects at K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, substructures for the Addition to the Upper Peninsula Generating Plant in Marquette, the new Cleveland-Cliffs Sawmill near Munising, two Radar Towers at the Keweenaw Air Base and gasoline service stations for the Gitche Gumee Oil Company and Lake-land Petroleum Company.

The Copper Country Concrete Corporation with plants in Ripley and White Pine, a wholly owned subsidiary, joined the long parade by furnishing approximately 25,000 cubic yards of inspected and approved concrete for the new Houghton-Hancock Bridge plus many thousands of yards additional to the general area for industrial, private and governmental projects.

This record of accomplishment and steady solid progress was further attested to in 1959 when "Engineering News Record" listed Herman Gundlach, Inc. among the 40 oldest general construction firms in the United States and the 3rd oldest in continuous operation in the entire state of Michigan.

The company is proud of these achievements and the officers and directors are grateful to all who in any way, small or large, helped make it a reality.

Officers are Herman Gundlach, President and Treasurer; Charles Ray Ahlstrom, Vice President—Engineering; Paul B. Frair, Vice President—Operations; Warren T. Monberg, Vice President—Architecture and Construction; Barbara K. Gundlach, Secretary; Henrietta M. Gundlach, Vice President—Controller, Asst. Treasurer and Asst. Secretary.

CONGRATULATIONS

COHODAS - PAOLI
COMPANY

Houghton, Michigan



BELLE COMMITTEE

Marty O'Connor, John Howard, Roy Ott, Earl Volin.

WHITE PINE COPPER COMPANY

This wholly-owned subsidiary of Copper Range, at White Pine, Michigan, operates the largest copper mine east of the Rockies. Prior to 1950, activities of the parent company were centered at Painesdale, Michigan, and production at the source was confined to four mines, of which only one, the Champion, is still operating, along with a processing mill at Freda, Michigan.

At the time of the Korean crisis, White Pine was set up, financed largely by the government, to develop and mine a large deposit that had previously been outlined by diamond drilling.

The first ton of ore was brought to the surface March 31, 1953. By 1955, its production amounted to 72,000 tons of ore per week. This was upped, subsequently, to a weekly capacity of 112,000 tons, made possible by employing the most advanced, completely mechanized mining equipment known to the copper industry.

The ore is blasted to pieces by dynamite, scooped up and carried by specially designed diesel carriers to conveyor belts, which move the ore to huge screens where it is separated by size. Thence, the rocks are conveyed to the mill. Reduced to powdery form, the ore moves

into a series of milling, smelting and refining treatments to emerge finally as molded shapes of copper, 99.9 to 99.98 per cent pure.

There is an average of 25 to 38 ounces of silver per ton of copper—a fact that gives White Pine copper a distinctiveness and a plus value that outweighs any serious physical properties. Mining at White Pine is a most complex operation, employing nearly 1,600 persons. These include engineers, geological survey experts, specialists in metallurgy and mining technology and many others of special training and experience.

The White Pine property includes, besides the mining, milling, smelting and refining equipment, a 42,000 KW power plant, a water pumping station that carries nearly 20,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily from the depths of Lake Superior, six miles distant; a townsite development of just under 200 single family houses, 54 apartments and a dormitory; an elementary school, high school, inn, hospital, heating plant, super-market, post office, restaurant, skating rink and two churches.

White Pine provides the bulk of employment and income to the residents of two Michigan counties; is contributing in a major way to the basic economy of the whole Copper Country of the Upper Peninsula.



KIDDIE DAY COMMITTEE

Mrs. James Vencato, Mrs. Ray Smith, James Vencato, Mrs. Robert Lowney, Mrs. Charles LaPointe, Mrs. Wm. Brotherton.

Champion Mine

At Painesdale, the Champion Mine has been in operation, though not continuously, since 1902. Unlike White Pine, the mining operation is manual. The ore is brought to the surface through vertical shafts that extend underground to depths of 1,400 to 1,600 feet or more.

The rock from Champion is carried by the Copper Range Railroad to the Freda Mill, where it is crushed and further processed before being trucked to the White Pine smelter. Including mining, machine shop and other surface operations, Champion Mine employs 140 persons.

Freda Mill

Ore from Champion and waste from previous Company mining operations, that had been dumped on the shore of Lake Superior early in the 1900's, make up the production of Freda Mill. The more recent development of mill flotation units now makes it economically sound to salvage the tiny copper fragments that are present in the reclamation sand discarded many years ago.

The Freda Mill handles 1,800 to 1,900 tons of material a day, averaging 600 to 700 tons of rock from Champion and 1,100 tons of reclamation sand. Forty employees carry on the Freda operations.

Lands and Forestry Division

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan is a land of great forest areas beneath which ever exists the possibility of vast deposits of copper ore. Mineral rights are vital to a company like Copper Range, always on the lookout for new sources of supply. That explains why Copper Range has acquired timber holdings of some 183,000 acres and mineral rights to a total of 270,000 acres in the heart of the Copper Country. The land lies in Ontonagon, Houghton and Keweenaw Counties.

The Lands and Forestry Division handles all Copper Range real estate holdings, sells stumpage—privilege of cutting timber—to outsiders, who ship it to lumber and pulp mills and woodworking factories.

Copper Range conforms to the principle of sustained yield to protect water sheds and stream flow, provide recreation facilities and contribute to the economic stability of the community. To that end, Copper Range carries on a reforestation program by planting young trees to replace those sacrificed to the forester's saw. In recent years, more than 1,000,000 pines have been planted with satisfactory survival and growth experience.

Under its mineral rights, Copper Range is permitted to search out and develop mining properties, a most



CONCESSION COMMITTEE

Bob Leonard, Burt Erickson, Rob Roy, Jon Saunders, absent Carl Bogren.

valuable concession, which promises dividends soon with the opening of a Copper Range mine in the rich Nonesuch Lode.

Hussey Division

The Rolling Mill Division of Copper Range, The C. G. Hussey & Company Division, consumes a substantial portion of the parent company's copper output. It consists of a fully equipped rolling mill, refinery, machine shop and warehouse. Products include sheet copper, rolls, strip, bus bars, copper wire, engravers' copper plate, extruded shapes and other copper shapes used primarily in the building industry.

The Hussey Division plant ranks third in the industry as a fabricator of sheet, rolls and strip copper.

Warehouses and sales offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York provide quick and dependable service to customers. Sales offices in five other cities of strategic importance supplement the distribution activities of the warehouse sales staffs.

The Hussey Division plant was once known as the Pittsburgh Copper and Brass Rolling Mill, established in 1848. The business was acquired by Copper Range Company in 1932. It supplies a large, diversified group of customers, not only with its own products, but with brass and other copper alloy sheet, pipe, strip and shapes carried in warehouse stocks as resale items made

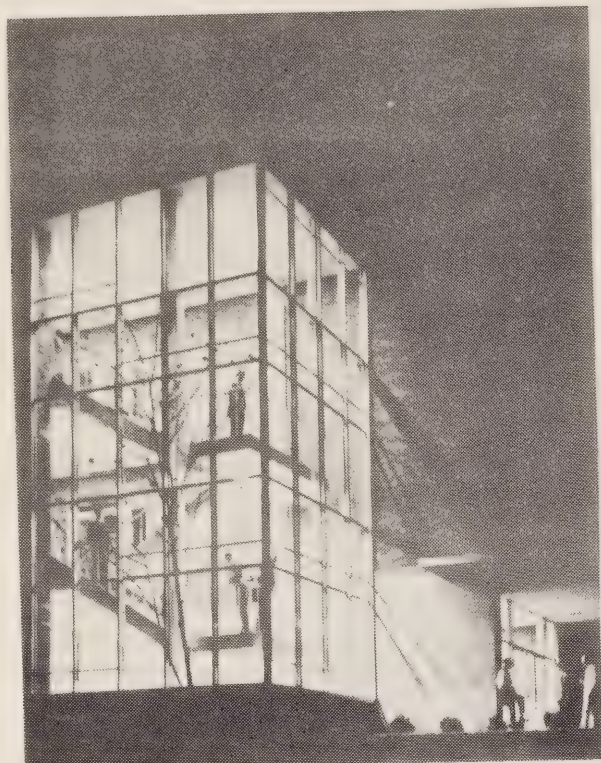
by other companies. The Hussey Division has been a vital factor in the parent company's operations. Its acquisition was a major step in completing Copper Range's integration program. There are over 600 employees at Pittsburgh.

Copper Range Railroad

An industry set up of separate plants, each depending upon the others for materials, requires transportation far beyond the needs of a single unit system. That was found particularly true in the North Country where main line railroads do not penetrate into some of the areas comprising Copper Range holdings. The Company's own railroad solves the problem. It runs from McKeever in the south to Gay in the north and connects with two main lines, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific; and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic.

The Copper Range Railroad hauls ore, mining supplies and equipment (about 45 per cent) between mine and mill. The balance of its business is hauling miscellaneous interline freight and timber from the great Copper Range holdings to the terminals for shipment to lumber mills, pulp mills and forest product manufacturers.

The Copper Range Railroad, equipped with diesel engines and manned today by 60 workers, started operations in 1899, running the Copper Country route.



1885-86 — 1960-61

Michigan Tech

*Dedicated to educational
leadership in science
and technology.*

Now celebrating its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary
Year, the Michigan College of Mining and
Technology salutes its thousands of alumni
and friends throughout the world.
Their accomplishments and loyalty inspire the
teachers and students of today, and
the alumni of tomorrow.



SOLICITING COMMITTEE

James Lowney, Rene Adams, William Link, Joseph Hermann.

On the Frontiers of Knowledge

Imagination, curiosity, a respect for truth, faith in the future, and a thorough grounding in fundamental human and scientific knowledge . . . These are the educational objectives that have figured prominently in Michigan Tech's rapid rise to eminence among American colleges of technology.

The records reveal convincing evidence that Michigan Tech, now celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, has done its job well. Soon after it produced its first graduating class of seven back in 1888, the college earned the reputation among industrial circles of turning out individualists who "weren't afraid to think or to work"—a reputation it still enjoys.

"Michigan Tech believes in educating individuals, not groups," says President Van Pelt. With this in mind, the college puts as much study into the design of its courses and curricula as it expects of its students in fulfilling their assignments.

The year 1927 marked the end of an era during which Michigan Tech's primary mission was to supply the mineral industries with men who had the technological know-how of mining and mine management.

That year, under authority granted by the state legislature, the college adopted its present name and something of its present scope. Today Tech's degree programs include ten major fields of engineering, five of science, business and engineering administration, forestry, and medical technology.

Michigan Tech alumni, now numbering 13,000, are eagerly sought after by employers of technological manpower. Each year some 200 prominent industrial and scientific companies send their personnel recruiters to Houghton where they conduct more than 5,000 interviews with Tech seniors.

Creative imagination of Tech's researchers has produced industrial and economic results for Michigan that have been little short of spectacular. Take, for example, a project of the College's Forest Products Research Division. One of the missions of the Division was to find new industrial uses for Michigan's growing surplus of hardwood species. Studies initiated a dozen years ago, supported from legislative appropriations and industrial cooperation, showed that these species, when used as the chief ingredients in certain pulping processes, could be used in the manufacture of insulation board, hardboard, and corrugating board. Subsequent engineering and economic studies led directly to industrial investments totaling some \$25,000,000 in new wood using plants in Michigan, including the world's largest



HOUSING COMMITTEE

Armando Villanelli, Tony Bukovich, Robert Brown.

insulation board manufacturing machine installed in 1960 by Celotex at L'Anse.

While the Forest Products Research Division looks for better methods of harvesting and using timber, the Ford Forestry Center at Michigan Tech, a gift of the Ford Motor Company Fund, and later expanded by a transfer of forest lands from the State, investigates better ways of growing timber and handling it in the sawmill.

The agency of Michigan Tech which is a key factor in the long-range development of Michigan's mineral economy is the Institute of Mineral Research, created in 1956 to help solve problems on the utilization of the state's large mineral resources, and particularly, the low-grade iron formations.

Tech is one of the few colleges and universities to offer a graduate curriculum in nuclear engineering approved by the Atomic Energy Commission. Two years ago, largely with the help of the AEC, Tech acquired a nuclear reactor and related instrumentation, and initiated an on-campus program leading to the M.S. degree in nuclear engineering.

Michigan Tech is also the only college or university in Michigan maintaining degree programs in mining, geological, and geophysical engineering.

Frank Kerekes, dean of the faculty at Michigan Tech and its chief academic officer, places great emphasis on the quality of Tech's faculty. His program

for faculty development, started when he came to Tech in 1954, has attracted or developed nationally recognized leaders in science and engineering.

An educational arm of Michigan Tech which has developed rapidly over the past five years has been the Institute of Extension Services, responsible for continuing and adult education.

Michigan Tech became the first college in Michigan to establish a branch campus when, in 1946, it acquired the Fort Brady facilities at Sault Ste. Marie as a two-year branch college to help provide educational opportunities for the veterans of World War II. Later established as a permanent part of Tech, the Sault Branch enrolls 500 in programs duplicating the first two years on the main campus and in a general college curriculum. Branch Director Harry Crawford points out that the Branch has provided, since its establishment, opportunities for more than 2,000 students, many of whom may not otherwise have had the advantage of a college education.

Tech's enrollment, which has almost tripled in the past ten years, is a cosmopolitan group representing every county in Michigan, two dozen other states, and 17 foreign countries.

Tech's steadily expanding campus has added \$13 million in new construction since World War II, and its five-year building plans call for a \$20 million expansion through 1966.



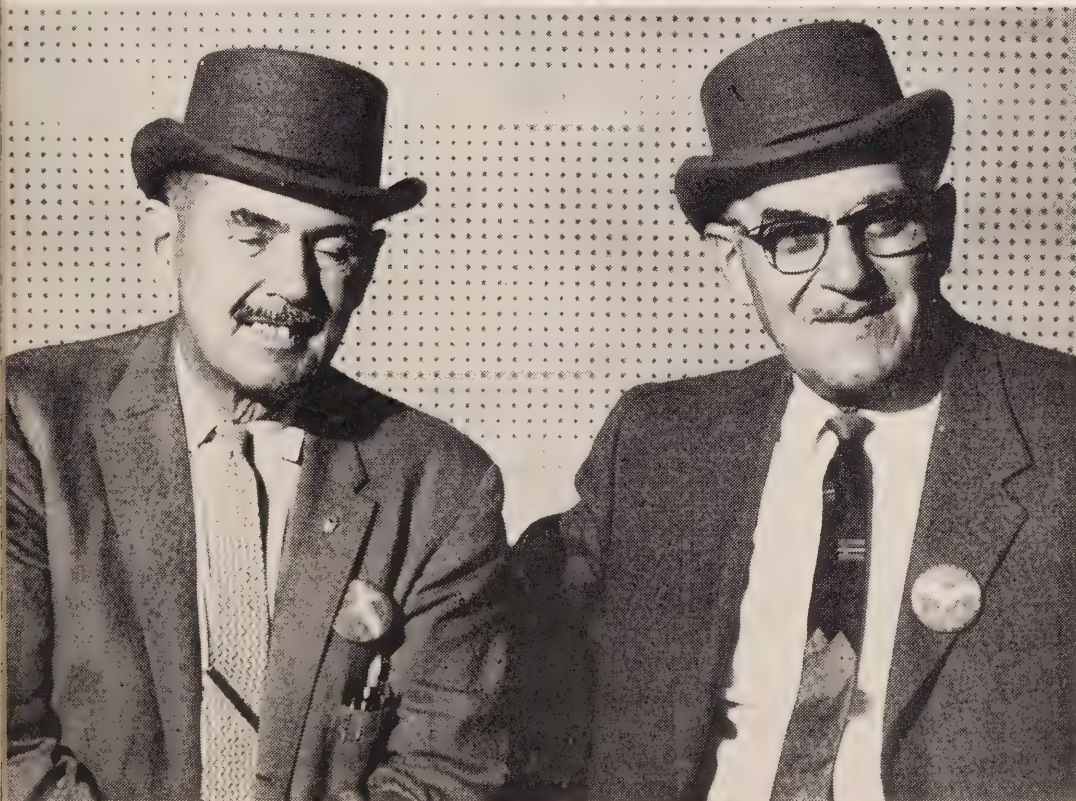
SOUND TECHNICIAN

John Major



CARAVAN COMMITTEE

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Major



**FIREWORKS
COMMITTEE**

**Ralph Voetsch,
Joe Caspary**



C-pt. Andrews



Fr. Lawrence Monville, S.J.,
Fr. William F. McGee,
Rt. Rev. Msgr.
Thomas A. Drengacz
Fr. Joseph Desrochers

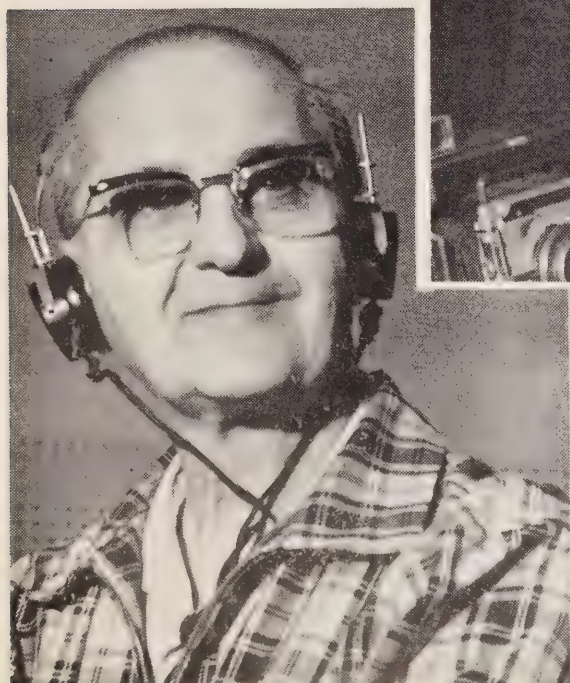


The Rev. Herman Page



SPECIAL COMMITTEE- MEN

Earl Gagnon



George Burgan



Sgt. Tom Smith

Paul Bunyan, Babe, the Blue Ox, and the Keweenaw Waterway

The important part that Paul Bunyan, famous and enormous lumber camp foreman, and his constant companion, Babe, the Blue Ox, played in reshaping the geography of the Keweenaw Peninsula is not generally known or appreciated.

Paul spent his boyhood in a big cave on the north shore of Lake Superior. He lived in the big cave because he was already too large to live in his parents' house.

One day, during the winter of the Blue Snow, he was walking along the shore of the lake. He saw a large animal struggling in the wild waves off shore. Paul waded the two or three miles out to the animal, picked it up and carried it to his cave. Here he put some trees on the fire to warm the cave, placed the

animal near the fire to warm it up and gave it several bowls of moss soup. Soon the animal revived, dried off and began to frisk around the cave.

It turned out to be a way oversized baby ox. Its coat was blue, very likely from the blue snow. Paul fell in love with his new companion and named him, Babe, the Blue Ox. From then on they became great friends and one was never seen without the other. The Babe ate tons and tons of moss soup which Paul made for him and grew so big that he measured 40 axe handles and two plugs of tobacco between his horns. He grew so big that when he was standing he came all the way up to Paul's waist.

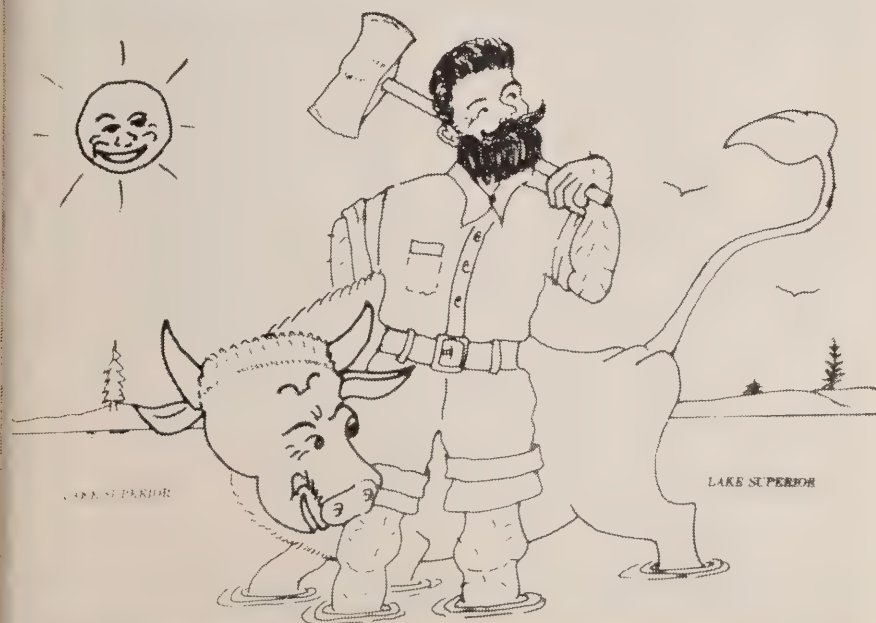
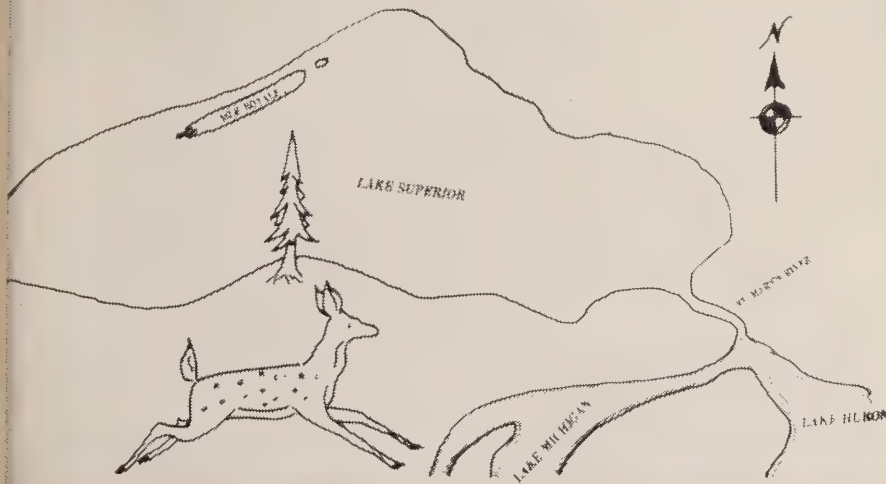
At that time Lake Superior was a large, oval shaped hole filled with crystal, blue water in which Paul and the Babe had many a good swim.

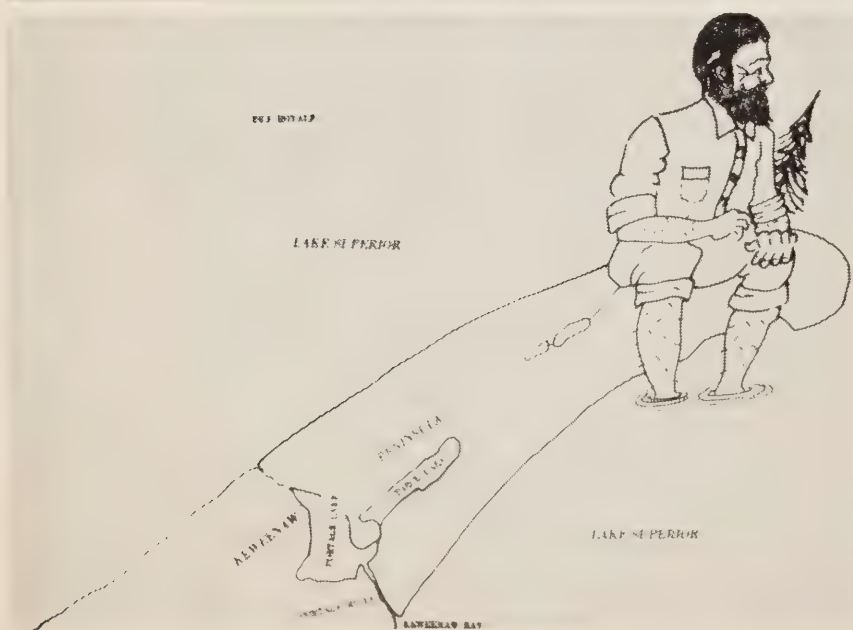
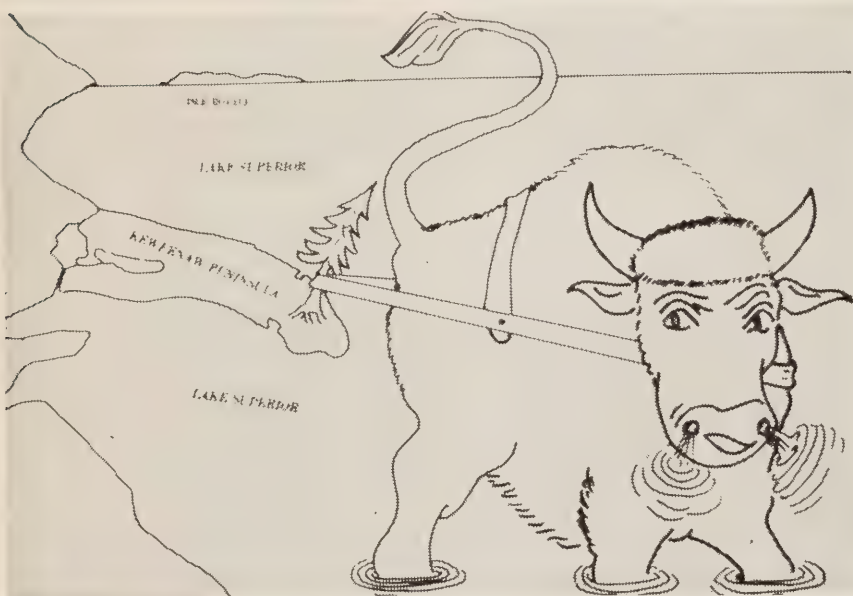
About this time Paul Bunyan grew into adulthood and in order to have some work to do he invented the science of logging.

He quickly cut all of the great white pine trees on the north shore of Lake Superior. He then went west and cut all of the pine growing in western Canada. He then hiked a few hundred miles south along the Rocky Mountains and began logging in an easterly direction.

By August, 1880, Paul had worked his way east to the Mississippi River. It was an especially hot and dry summer. Both Paul and the Babe had hayfever and spent most of their time sneezing. The average temperature was near 100 degrees day and night. Plants were wilting on their stems. Paul and the Babe began to think of the wonderful days they spent on the north shore of Lake Superior, of swimming in the cool crystal waters. One day Paul said, "Let's go up to Lake Superior for the rest of this summer and have a good rest. It's only a few hundred miles." To this the Babe gladly agreed and off they trudged towards the north and "Gitche Gumee" as the Indians called Lake Superior.

In a few hours Paul, followed by the Babe, were wading up the middle of Lake Michigan with their eyes on the Huron Mountains. They knew that Lake Superior lay just beyond the mountains. In a few





more minutes they stood on the Huron Mountains looking across the cool, blue water of the lake they were longing to see. Paul and the Babe raced each other to the very center of the lake laughing and splashing each other—breathing in big lungfuls of the cool, invigorating air. The waves palled playfully about their knees.

Both Paul and the Babe were quite tired from their long hike from the lower Mississippi valley to where they now stood in the very middle of Lake Superior. Although they were happy to be back home Paul suggested that they should have a rest. He decided that he would have to make himself a resting place. He sighted the big pine on the south shore of the lake. One, no doubt, that he had forgotten to pull up for firewood when he lived in the cave on the north shore of the lake. He led the Babe to the base of the big tree. He then fastened the Babe's harness to the tree. He then went back to the center of the lake and called for the Babe to come to him. The Babe strove with all his ox-like might and main to do his master's bidding but nothing happened. Paul urged the Babe to greater efforts. Slowly the giant pine tree began to move towards Paul in the center with the land attached to it. The water became red with the mud stirred up by the struggling hoofs of the Babe. Finally with one last effort the Babe came to where Paul stood. The Babe had stretched the strip of land just a bit too far and it cracked across about where Houghton now stands to make the channel for the Keweenaw waterway.

Paul now had a place to sit down right in the very center of Lake Superior. He sat on Brockway Mountain with his tired feet cooling in Lake Superior. He sent the Babe back to their old cave to have a much needed nap.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is how Paul Bunyan and Babe, the Blue Ox, unwittingly changed the landscape of the Lake Superior region and provided a site for the Village of Houghton which would otherwise not have been available.

HOUGHTON VILLAGE

PRESIDENTS

from 1861 to 1961

1861 — 1862	William R. Rainey	1903 — 1910	William F. Miller
1863 — 1864	R. M. Hoar	1911 — 1913	Frederick J. Bawden
1864	John Atwood	1914 — 1916	Gus T. Hartman
1864	W. A. Northrup	1917 — 1919	Dr. C. T. Ferries
1865 — 1866	R. M. Hoar	1920 — 1925	Robert H. Shields
1866 — 1867	W. A. Northrup	1926 — 1927	Gus T. Hartman
1867 — 1868	Alexander Pope	1928	William F. Miller
1868 — 1870	Seth Rees	1929 — 1930	Edward T. Mitchell
1871 — 1872	Ransom Shelden	1930 — 1935	Robert H. Shields
1873 — 1874	George Fuller	1936 — 1937	George H. Westcott
1875 — 1878	Carlos D. Shelden	1938 — 1940	Emil M. Czernkovich
1879 — 1884	William Harris	1941 — 1942	R. Harold Brown
1885 — 1891	James Healey	1943 — 1944	Nels A. Nelson
1891 — 1892	J. P. Hunt	1945 — 1948	John H. Stevens
1893 — 1897	Richard M. Hoar	1949 — 1951	Julius T. Nachazel
1898 — 1901	Joseph Croze	1952 — 1954	Charles O. McManiman
1902	William Van Orden	1955 — 1961	Carlos B. Wenberg



CHARLES O. McMANIMAN

former President of Houghton,
now State Senator from 32nd District

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Solicitation: William Link, Joseph Hermann, Jim Lowney, Jr., Rene E. Adams.

Grand Parade: Clarence Kramer, Richard Madison, M/Sgt. Tom Smith, Bill Hodge, William Voght.

Kiddie Parade: Mr. and Mrs. Jim Vencato, chairmen; Mrs. Ray Smith, Mrs. Robert Lowney, Mrs. William Brotherton, Mrs. Charles LaPointe.

Grand Ball: Lions Club.

Square Dance Jubilee: Don Edson, President; Russ Smith, Caller.

Fireworks: Ralph Voetsch, Joe Caspary.

100 Gun Salute: Captain Andrews.

Pioneer Program: Irving Edwards, Carlos Wenberg, William Voght.

Housing: A. Villanelli, chairman; Robert Brown, Tony Bukovich.

Time Capsule: Village Council, Mayor Carlos Wenberg.

Hospitality: Elsie Mochrke, chairman; Margaret Nantell, Julia Slagg, Bertie Matte, Del Fredrickson, Diamanda Mason.

Construction: Village Crew.

Police: Joseph McGuire, Chief; Walter Monette, Phil Grabig, Clyde Chappell, Robert Ricard.

Sound Technician: John Major.

Religious Services:

Catholic Field Mass—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas Drengacz, Fr. Lawrence Monville, Fr. Joseph Desrochers, Fr. William McGee.

Episcopal—Fr. Herman Page.

Methodist—Rev. Paul Greer.

Presbyterian—Rev. Lloyd Dalquist.

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